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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1873. NO. 222

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Episcopal Convocations—Graduating Class Entertainment—Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 28, 1873.

The Episcopal Convocations of Pittsburgh and Brownsville are still in session. Last evening and this morning regular sessions were held, the ministers all taking part. Mr. Smith, rector of Uniontown, preached in the evening, and Dr. Spaulding, of St. Peters, Pittsburgh, this morning. A business meeting was held this afternoon, and there will be a missionary meeting to-night.

Dr. M. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, gives the annual party this evening to the members of the graduating class of the college.

A boy named Anderson, while hunting near West Alexander, tripped on some brush which threw him to the ground and discharged both barrels of his shot gun. The shot took effect in his side and leg. His wounds, although quite serious, are not considered fatal.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Zanesville and Caldwell Road—Directors Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 28, 1873.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Zanesville and Caldwell Railroad, held this afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: H. Blandy, D. Applegate, P. Black, W. Hall, S. Stevens, W. Sloan, and R. Chambers. Henry Blandy was re-elected President.

Proposed Cincinnati, Eaton and Union City Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW MADISON, OHIO, May 28, 1873.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here to-day in the interest of the proposed Cincinnati, Eaton and Union City Railway. Union City, Palestine, El Dorado and Eaton were fully represented. Articles of corporation were drawn and forwarded to Columbus. The capital stock is placed at four hundred thousand dollars. Subscription books will be opened at once. This is the fourth meeting held here this spring in the interest of this route, and our best citizens seem determined to push the enterprise with great vigor.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—Close of the Session.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met in formal session this evening. Dr. Crosby, Moderator, on taking the chair, announced the death in this city, at seven o'clock this morning, of Elder James H. Rogers, delegate to this Assembly from the Presbytery of Freeport, Synod of Illinois, North. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Thurston.

Dr. Bell, of Lyons, New York, offered a resolution that an overture in the following words be sent down to the Presbyteries: "Would it be advisable to engraft a system of trainsferring ministers from one field to another in Church polity?" and spoke in favor.

Rev. Mr. Buckly made a short address, bearing testimony to the virtue and Christian character of Elder Rogers, whose death had been announced, and the Assembly appointed a committee to prepare a minute to be placed in the records of the Church relative to the deceased, and to be transmitted to his family.

The Moderator then read the precept, formally dissolving the Assembly and ordering the next Assembly to convene in Newport, Kentucky, on Thursday in May next, after which he delivered a brief address, returning thanks to the members for their confidence and the good order maintained, concluding with prayer and benediction. The Assembly then dissolved. Its deliberations throughout have been marked with the utmost harmony and fraternity of the members left for their homes to-night.

Meeting of Centennial Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. Present, Messrs. Corliss, R. I.; Morrell, Pa.; Loring, Mass.; McCormick, Arizona; Robien, West Va.; Wood, Va.; Stevens, N. J.; Barnes, Texas; Lynch Va.; Gibson, Ohio; Goshorn, Ohio, and Marshall, New York. It was decided that the Director General have direct control of the operations of the Commissioners, and in the absence of the Executive Committee full executive power. The report of the Commissioner of Mines, presented by Commissioner Donohue, of Idaho, recommended the collection of a full cabinet of minerals, which was agreed to, and the Governors of States and others are to be asked to assist. Adjourned to second Wednesday in July.

The Boston Eight Hour League.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Boston Eight Hour League, at a meeting to-day, discussed resolutions which anticipate that the power of the masses will be openly or covertly assailed in the next Constitutional Convention, with a proposition to disfranchise the laboring people, under the pretence that the numbers of officers elected by people, rather than by property or wealth; Republicans and Democrats will start in these high-handed usurpations, and asserting that the only checks, therefore, against corruptible legislation, reckless violence, crime and misrule, is a reduction of the hours of labor, wherever public opinion and legislation can properly interfere. The resolutions were adopted, after slight amendment.

Suit for Libel at Steubenville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 28, 1873.

William A. Allison, a prominent Democrat of this city, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, charging William R. Allison, proprietor of the *Evening Herald* with libel and claiming twenty thousand dollars damages. The libel charges that Mr. Walden with advising the County Commissioners to award the contract for the new county buildings to Leland & Bole, after their bid had been changed, whereby the county lost seven thousand five hundred dollars in compromising suits of other contractors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Within a short time the bonded warehouses of New York city have been filled with imported goods, but during the present day but little is available to take out on account of the high price of gold and dullness of the season.

Levi Soules was hanged Tuesday at Marion Court House, South Carolina, for the murder of Noah Sutton on the 10th of February last. Soules and his victim were colored men.

The residence of Col. Potter, in Linden, N. J., was burned Tuesday morning, the family barely escaping with life. Shortly after a fuse was discovered burning, leading to the hay rick in the barn, and investigation discovered a can of fifteen pounds of gunpowder under the barn, with which the fuse connected.

A young girl named Elizabeth Arnold was strangled to death on Monday at Pekin, Illinois. She was climbing out of a window when the sash fell, pinioning her by the neck in such a manner that death ensued before she was aware.

The Newfoundland government has notified the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that they will abandon their preemptive right if the company will abandon their attempt at landing their cables on Newfoundland. If not, they will exercise their preemptive right.

The Woodcut-Claflin obscene publication case is set down for the second time.

Henry Burns, of New York, has recovered $10,000 from the Cunard Steamship Company for four bales of goods delivered by their agent to the wrong party.

The Mexican Congress organized as an electoral college and declared Iglesias elected to the Chief Justiceship, which is equivalent to the Vice Presidency.

The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan.

Legal tenders outstanding yesterday $356,000,000.

The steamer Italy, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

In Boston, at a late hour Tuesday night, Patrick Mahoney and John Sweeney had a dispute about paying for drinks with Isaac Bayard, a negro, in a bar room kept by the latter, who decided the question by shooting both his customers, breaking Mahoney's thigh bone and Sweeney's arm. Bayard was arrested and the wounded men taken to the hospital.

The Sunday School Anniversary parade in Brooklyn yesterday was attended by the largest turn out of young people ever known. They paraded in five divisions, in different parts of the city, aggregating some fifty thousand, all dressed in gay colors, with flags, banners and bands of music. After the parade they adjourned to the various churches, where refreshments were served. One division, comprising over fifteen thousand, paraded in Prospect Park, and an equally large division on Clinton avenue. A shower during the parade was an unfortunate feature, but the residents opened their houses for the shelter of the little ones.

Col. Fitzgill, late United States Consul at Oporto, was buried at Brooklyn yesterday.

Everything was quiet among the carpenters at New York yesterday, and the employers and employed look at the situation from a common sense standpoint. Large numbers have already obtained the eight hour system and others will probably follow, but the movement cannot become universal, as there are too many unemployed men ready to work ten hours. The recent proposition of builders to the Carpenter's Society to make nine hours a compromise at the present rate of wages, to last for five years, has been rejected.

The recent heavy rains swelled the river at Quebec, Canada, and caused immense destruction of property. The Lachine Railroad bridge, over the Jacques Cartier river, is reported swept away, also the government dam at the mouth of the Maurice river, and a number of extensive saw mills.

The body of W. H. Jaques, the well known forwarder of Toronto, Ontario, was found in the bay yesterday. He disappeared Monday night, and as his watch and other valuables are missing, foul play is suspected.

The Boston sugar refiners have completed arrangements to dispense with the services of Union coopers altogether.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, on his return to his home, in Concord, N. H., Tuesday, met with a cordial welcome from his fellow-townsmen, many of whom turned out in a body, and forming a procession, with the school children, escorted him to his new house, which had been erected during his absence. Mr. Emerson was much surprised and gratified, and expressed, in his characteristic way, his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their kindness and sympathy at the return of an old man and his daughter.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis county made a report yesterday, which reflects very severely on the management of the hospitals, almshouses, and other institutions, and is causing considerable excitement.

The steamer Frisia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The orders for postal cards received at the Postoffice Department aggregate twenty-four millions. About eight millions have thus far been sent to postmasters.

J. B. Lemens, while changing cars at Dugnon, Illinois, early yesterday morning, was knocked down and robbed of $1,000.

The Missouri State Editorial Association met in Convention yesterday at Louisiana, Missouri. General Louis Marmaduke delivered the annual oration.

The thirty-third annual Convention of the Episcopal churches of the diocese of Missouri took place at St. Louis, yesterday.

Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor of London in 1848, and for many years a member of Parliament, died yesterday in London, aged eighty-three.

The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

CRIMES.

Daring Bank Robbery in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday at St. Genevieve, Mo. Two men effected the bank, forced the cashier to open the safe and then made him accompany them to the outskirts of the town, where they rejoined several companions who were holding horses, mounted and rode away. A son of the President of the bank was standing near the building when the men overpowered the cashier, and he ran. The robbers fired upon him and slightly wounded him. Three thousand five hundred dollars was taken from the safe, the money being in small bills and fractional currency. The robbers evidently supposed they had $25,000, all there was and left. As they rode away they fired several shots at the cashier. A party of armed men immediately started in pursuit, but nothing as yet has been heard from them.

Probable Homicide in a Philadelphia Police Station.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Last Night John Crookshank, aged sixty, was arrested for intoxication and taken to the Tenth District Police Station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Cassidy assaulted Crookshank and cut his throat, but was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently rearrested and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which it is believed will be mortal.

Murdered by Two Negroes.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A Lexington special to the *Gazette* says that Geo. C. Alfred was murdered at his residence in Washington county, Ky., last night, by two negroes in his employ, named Geo. Miller and Ned, said bearing the surname of Alfred. The murderers are supposed to have fled to Louisville, Mrs. Alfred offers $500 for their apprehension.

Suicide of an Elderly Lady.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 28.—The *Journal* has advices from Hawesville, Ky., of the suicide on Tuesday of Mrs. Hedden, an elderly lady of high respectability. The act was induced by ill health and depression, caused by the death of a daughter. She strangled herself by winding a line several times about her neck.

CASUALTIES.

Plowman and Cattle Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTERVILLE, IND., May 28, 1873.

Near Williamsburg, this county, yesterday afternoon, during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, Martin Ballinger, who was plowing in a field, took refuge from the storm under a tree and was instantly killed by lightning. The same flash killed his horse and dog. Mr. Ballinger was about twenty-eight years old and leaves a wife. Mr. Edson, near this place, had three cattle killed by lightning today.

National Agricultural Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The National Agricultural Congress met at the Hall of Representatives at 9:12 o'clock A. M., with a very good attendance. Over one hundred and fifty delegates reported, and accessions were being made by each train. Committee on Credentials were appointed, and while they were engaged in preparing their report several short addresses were made by members of the Board. Twenty-four States were represented, and the body as a whole is composed of substantial material. The afternoon session convened at two o'clock. Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Mitchell and Hon. John Sullivan, President of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered addresses of welcome, and Gen. Jackson, Vice President, of Tennessee, responded, giving a brief history of the organization and the objects sought. The President then made the announcement of the Standing Committees, among which were the following: Transportation—Kinney, Tennessee; Stevens, Minnesota; Lawton, South Carolina; Yonge, California; Biles, Virginia; Gen. Jackson, Milliken, Ohio, Society Organization—Stillson, Wisconsin; Smith, Illinois; Walker, Indiana; Brainard, West Virginia; Thompson, Minnesota. Meteorological and Crop Reports—Sparr, Kentucky; Brown, Indiana; Hilgard, Illinois; Gregory, Ohio; Reed, Missouri. Horticulture and Entomology—Riley, Missouri; Hundly, Arkansas; Hubbard and Manchester, Pennsylvania; Butterworth, Illinois; Agricultural Colleges—Thompson, Nebraska; Tobiner, Alabama; Johnson, Indiana; Torry, Wisconsin; Gaines, West Virginia. Public Lands—Williams, Indiana; McAfee, Alabama; Burge, Colorado; Brainard, Wisconsin; Mathews, Missouri. Railroad System—Jackson, Tennessee; Flagg, Illinois; Wheeler, Nebraska; Leighton, Alabama; Bennett and Neil, Kentucky. Miscellaneous Subjects—Poe, Indiana; Kellogg, Ohio; Jones, Alabama; Lodge, Delaware; Haislune, Pennsylvania. A number of resolutions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. The Board will not be open for business in the morning and many of the reports are of such importance that an interesting discussion may be expected.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes and Middle States southwesterly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, lower temperature and generally clear weather. For Canada and New England rising barometer, northwesterly winds, generally cloudy and clear cooler weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee southeasterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rains. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and southward to Missouri and Kentucky northerly and northeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm cloudy weather and occasional rains. Reports are missing from the Southwest and Northwest.

Midnight Bulletin.
May 28, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	69	S. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	70	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	66	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	68	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	67	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	74	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	66	N.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	68	S.	Light rain.
New Orleans, La.	74	E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	63	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67		Clear.
Shreveport, La.	71	E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	71	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	66	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	66	S.	Fair.
La Crosse,	66	S.	Fair.
Yankton,	73	S. E.	Cloudy.

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean barometer—29.90. Mean thermometer—71. Mean humidity—71 per cent. Mean direction of wind, west. Weather cloudy, but clearing in the evening. Highest temperature, 72.

OHIO NEWS.

Dayton's metropolitan police force of thirty-three men costs $40,000 annually.

The Heathen Chinee is now numbered among the business men of Cincinnati.

The Zanesville *Courier* boasts that, besides her "natural advantages," Zanesville has an indebtedness of between $600,000 and $700,000.

Not a single bushel of oats has as yet, this season, been shipped by lake from Toledo, while during the corresponding period of 1872, 154,436 bushels went forward.

J. Ormsby, of Amherst, was struck by lightning Monday afternoon while dragging in his field and instantly killed. The accident happened at half-past two o'clock.

Mrs. Macomber, eighty-three years old, underwent the rite of baptism by immersion, Sunday, the 18th, at Cambridge, Guernsey county.

The Noble county *Republican* says that five old soldiers of the War of 1812, and an old soldier of Napoleon's Imperial Guard, have died in that county in the last six months.

The Mahoning and State Line Railroad, from Niles, Trumbull county, through Youngstown, east to the State line, was incorporated; capital $600,000.

Up about Berlin Heights, in Erie county, strawberries, cherries, blackberries, raspberries and pears promise full crops; apples and grapes partial—one-fourth to one-half—and peaches middling.

A little girl two years old, daughter of Mr. Burkbaulb, during a heavy rain in Cleveland, fell into a catch-basin Wednesday evening, and was washed through a quarter of a mile of sewer and then carried in Walworth run to the slaughter house, where she was rescued.

A married woman living in Short Creek township, Harrison county, disappeared from her home last Monday, very mysteriously, while her husband was out feeding his stock. No clue has yet been reached as to the cause, or where she is.

The Van Wert Stave Company employs 100 men and turns out from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 staves and 500,000 sets of heads annually. They use 12,000 cords of wood per year and expend $80,000 to $90,000 for labor and material.

A couple of New York capitalists are prospecting in Portsmouth for the location of a manufactory for car and car wheels. If properly encouraged, they propose to raise a joint stock company with a capital of $150,000, of which they would take $50,000, leaving the remainder to be subscribed by the citizens of Portsmouth.

At a miner's boarding house, at Coalburg, at which nine boarders were kept, those nine ate, in one week, 149 pounds of meat, 59 loaves of bread, 180 eggs, 18 pounds ham, 22 pounds sugar, 5 pounds butter, 3 bushels potatoes, 100 pickels, washing all this down with 21 pounds of coffee. These boarders were of imported miners from New York.

A little over three hundred feet of excavation remains to complete Cleveland's tunnel under the lake, by which she expects to procure wholesome water.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., May 28, 1873.

The Republican County Committee met in Mercer, yesterday, and appointed the 24th day of June as the time for holding the Republican nominating convention for Mercer county, the primary elections to be held on the Saturday preceding that day. No delegate to the State Convention was elected.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: County politics are beginning to loom up and local politicians are scrubbing up for a lively time. Candidates are also plentiful, if the quality is not. There are a good many "straws," too, drifting on the surface, which would indicate that all is not peaceful and entirely harmonious in the Democratic fold. The old "ringers," who have manipulated and controlled everything from the ward caucus to the County Convention, and that the people are not in their ancient humor and by no means propose being longer made the dupes and tools of professional office seekers and place hunters. Unless all the signs of the political zodiac are at fault, then in Schuylkill county the reign of Democratic sovereignty, and the scepter of supremacy has passed away bold, and the people are determined to rule more from the control of its leaders rather than forever. Let its ogitab be "dead in its sins and iniquities—for it there shall be no resurrection."

The Democratic primary election in Westmoreland county will be held on Monday following.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Last night a large audience gathered at Christ M. E. Church to attend the Union meeting held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. H. K. Porter, President of the Association, presided over the meeting. The subject announced for the meeting was "United Christian Effort." The first address was made by Rev. S. Vernon, who spoke of the necessity not of more union feeling but of more union of effort. Rev. W. K. Bennett, D. D., spoke of the uniting of the young men in the Christian Association for work, by Capt. Kitwood, of Milwaukee, E. H. Evans, of Lockport, and by Mr. Porter. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, was present during the evening and sang several of his songs, and made the closing address of the evening. The meeting was a deeply impressive one, and the interest kept up to the close of the meeting. Mr. Miller was announced to lead the noon prayer meeting this day (Thursday) at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and all present were invited to attend the meeting.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN BORDER QUESTION

Cabinet Rumor Disposed Of.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Proposed Extension to Pittsburgh.

The Legal Tenders Outstanding

Reduced to the Minimum.

The Union Pacific Securities.

Modocs After Captain Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Captain Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank, after a conference with General Davis and a ride through a portion of the Lava Bed, have been furnished with four days' rations, horses, Springfield rifles and started on the trail of Captain Jack. A proposition was made by them to kill him if they capture him with the rest of the band. Gen. Davis is satisfied of their loyalty.

The Constitutional Convention.

In this body yesterday, a resolution was offered by ex-Governor Curtin, and adopted, "that as Friday, the 30th inst., is the anniversary upon which the custom of visiting and decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Republic was given their own, our government might live, this Convention will not hold a session on that day.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole—on the section offered by Mr. Buckalew, relative to the election of the Commissioners and Auditors—Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in the chair. The debate continued until recess.

NO SATISFACTORY additional information is obtained to-day as to the lumber trade bankruptcies of last week. The four banks here and one in Philadelphia, the two Canada bank agencies, and Mr. W. E. Dodge, Sr., are, no doubt, made to "grow debt" of considerable magnitude for eighteen or twenty months, on lumber collateral. The other liabilities are distributed to out of town banks and Phelps Dodge, who expatriated himself a year or two ago to pay a very ungenerous part towards his native land in the Dominion Parliament, has proved, by the events of last week, as sanguine and unreliable in trade as he is indiscreet in politics.

We understand that the Bank of British North America holds only $50,000 of the lumber paper involved in the explosion of the trade last week, and upon this and the indorsements are said to be good.—*N. Y. Times.*

Libel suits are all the rage in New Orleans, just now. The *Picayune* has $200,000 worth in court; the damage done to character by the *Times* is assessed by the victims at $100,000, and the immaculate Warmoth has taken steps to increase that sum by $25,000. A $5,000 libel suit is considered a mere bagatelle, down there.

METHODISM.

South East District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at West Newton.

Special Correspondence to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, May 28, 1873.

Your correspondent passed safely beyond the scene of the late war, meeting with no particular obstruction at Broad Ford or elsewhere.

At West Newton, the South East District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at 9 A. M., Tuesday, 27th inst., under the presidency of the Presiding Elder, Rev. L. R. Beacom. Rev. T. H. Wilkinson was elected Secretary. Reports of the state of the work were made by the Presiding Elder, and pastors D. A. McCready, A. B. Castley, S. G. Miller, M. McK. Garrett, J. J. Moffitt, T. B. Wilkinson, J. J. Hays, S. T. Mitchell, S. Wakefield, W. A. Stuart, J. Stuffey, W. H. Rider, M. D. Lichlerer, S. Lane, H. Appleton and R. Hamilton.

Committees were appointed as follows:

On Public Worship—L. R. Beacom, J. J. Hays and G. B. Blackburn.

On Local Preachers and their Work—J. J. Moffitt, W. A. Stuart, A. Castley and F. H. Courtney.

Benevolent Institutions—D. A. McCready, A. G. Barnet, W. R. Hunter and T. H. Wilkinson.

On Ministerial Support and Parsonages—M. McK. Garrett, T. C. Dickson, A. Newton, B. F. Mechling and Hamilton.

On Sabbath Schools—A. B. Castle, A. Brunson and J. R. Tonkin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1873.

The Mexican Border Question.

The invasion of Mexico by McKenzie continues to be one of the principal topics of discussion, particularly in diplomatic circles, where the belief is very decidedly expressed that it is the determination of the United States government to get hold of part of the Mexican territory. Whether our government has really any such ulterior designs, time will show. But it may be mentioned that there seems now to be no further doubt that McKenzie acted under instructions, and that his action will not be disavowed.

Reported Authorship.

A letter, received by a citizen of Washington from a distinguished gentlemen in London, conveys the information that the striking article on Gen. Lee, in the *Edinburgh Review*, which has attracted so much attention in England and America, was written by Colonel Chesney, of the royal army. He is a brother of the gentleman of the same name who wrote the famous "Battle of Dorking."

Cabinet Rumor Disposed Of.

Secretary Richardson had his attention called today to the revival of rumors of his prospective retirement from the Cabinet, when he stated in the most positive manner that he had no such intention.

Will Return To-day.

The President was expected home from Harrisburg to-night, but a dispatch received at the White House states that he will not return until to-morrow.

The Louisiana Situation.

Information received here to-day from New Orleans states that the Republican members of Congress who participated in the recent excursion to that city, expressed the opinion that the Kellogg government ought to be and would be sustained, and that there was no probability whatever of Congress ordering a new election. Senator Carpenter left New Orleans on Sunday night. The colored people were about getting up a letter of inquiry to the Louisiana members of Congress elected on the Kellogg ticket, asking them to define their position. This is in consequence of a belief that some of them, although elected as Republicans, were secretly leaning to the McEnery side.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Extension to Pittsburgh.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the select Committee on Transportation, has advised the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that the committee will consider the project for the extension of that work to Pittsburgh. A survey of the line has already been made to the Ohio river by the government engineers. The canal officers are now preparing a report for the use of the committee a full statement of all the facts in relation to the work. The United States government has already invested in this work about two and a half millions, and great hopes are expressed that Congress will be induced to give further aid, sufficient to carry it to the Ohio.

Reduced to the Minimum.

For the first time since Mr. Richardson assumed charge of the Treasury Department, the legal tenders outstanding were to-day reduced to the minimum limit, three hundred and fifty-six millions. The principal item now is that the circulation will be kept down to this figure, for the present, at least. The excess above the limit, when Mr. Boutwell retired, was over two million dollars.

Work of Speculators.

The heavy decline in Union Pacific securities since the bringing of the suit by the government, is regarded at the Department of Justice as the work of stock speculators, as the intention of Congress in ordering the suit, and of the Department of Justice in prosecuting, is to recover the moneys alleged to have been corruptly and illegally taken from the company, and which will be applied to the payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds, thus relieving the company of that obligation.

The Russian Mission.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who has been here since Monday, left for Philadelphia to-night. He will return in a day or two, and after seeing the President will decide as to his acceptance of the Russian Mission. While here he called on the Russian Minister, with whom he had a friendly interview.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1873.

VISIT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN DELEGATES.

The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, several hundred of them, arrived to-day here from Baltimore, and soon after repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the Blue room by Secretaries Fish, Delano, Richardson, Belknap and Attorney General Williams, a large number of ladies accompanied them. After the usual preliminary introductions, Rev. Dr. Niccolls, former Moderator of the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of his brethren, said they were glad in having an opportunity to pay their respects to the members of the Cabinet now before them. They regretted the absence of the Chief Magistrate, but they could match their Roland with the Cabinet's Oliver, their secretary of the interior also being absent. They owed their allegiance as Christians to only one, their adorable Saviour Jesus Christ, but they recognized gratefully the powers that be, and no hearts were more earnestly devoted to the government than their own. He spoke the common sentiment of the General Assembly when he said their prayer was that the spirit of truth, righteousness and peace may always preside over the counsels of the government.

Secretary Fish replied: Gentlemen: In the absence of the President, we are charged by him to express his regret and disappointment in not being able personally to give a welcome, and to say that he has watched with interest the deliberations of your great body, representing such numbers, and so large a Christian denomination. In the President's behalf we welcome you to the city, and congratulate you on the high character and prudence which characterized your long and important session at Baltimore.

The delegates lingered about the Executive Mansion for some time, examining the suite of rooms on the first floor, and afterwards visited the Capitol and other public buildings, and in the course of the afternoon were entertained by their resident friends with a dinner at Willard's.

THE MODOC QUESTION.

Attorney General Williams has given no opinion whatever to Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, or to any other person, favorable to transferring the Modocs who have surrendered, or may be captured, to the authorities of that State, to be tried for murder. The treatment of these savages is with the military authorities, and no question has yet been presented concerning them.

THE CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally approved the awards for Indian supplies and transportation, as made in New York by reason of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against which James D. Harlan and other persons had filed protests. Secretary Delano, in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, communicating his approval, quotes the acts of Congress which give the Board of Indian Commissioners large power and control over the purchases and expenditures of the Indian Bureau, and says: "The Board of Indian Commissioners have assumed this duty. They delegated a committee of their Board to supervise their awards. On the occasion referred to this committee was present and performed the duties assigned to it, and, as I am informed, you made no award without their concurrence. In addition to this you had the advice of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was detailed to this duty by this Department, which concurred with the Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners. In all instances, under such circumstances I cannot, without very satisfactory evidence of error or injustice, feel justified in overruling the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful review of the case as presented by protestants, by your reports, and by the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, I find nothing in the case which in my opinion would justify me in reversing your decision in reference to these awards, and I therefore affirm it."

PARDONS OF INDIAN CHIEFS REQUESTED.

The President was expected home from Harrisburg to-night, but a dispatch received at the White House states that he will not return until to-morrow.

The Louisiana Situation.

Information received here to-day from New Orleans states that the Republican members of Congress who participated in the recent excursion to that city, expressed the opinion that the Kellogg government ought to be and would be sustained, and that there was no probability whatever of Congress ordering a new election. Senator Carpenter left New Orleans on Sunday night. The colored people were about getting up a letter of inquiry to the Louisiana members of Congress elected on the Kellogg ticket, asking them to define their position. This is in consequence of a belief that some of them, although elected as Republicans, were secretly leaning to the McEnery side.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Extension to Pittsburgh.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the select Committee on Transportation, has advised the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that the committee will consider the project for the extension of that work to Pittsburgh. A survey of the line has already been made to the Ohio river by the government engineers. The canal officers are now preparing a report for the use of the committee a full statement of all the facts in relation to the work. The United States government has already invested in this work about two and a half millions, and great hopes are expressed that Congress will be induced to give further aid, sufficient to carry it to the Ohio.

Reduced to the Minimum.

For the first time since Mr. Richardson assumed charge of the Treasury Department, the legal tenders outstanding were to-day reduced to the minimum limit, three hundred and fifty-six millions. The principal item now is that the circulation will be kept down to this figure, for the present, at least. The excess above the limit, when Mr. Boutwell retired, was over two million dollars.

Work of Speculators.

The heavy decline in Union Pacific securities since the bringing of the suit by the government, is regarded at the Department of Justice as the work of stock speculators, as the intention of Congress in ordering the suit, and of the Department of Justice in prosecuting, is to recover the moneys alleged to have been corruptly and illegally taken from the company, and which will be applied to the payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds, thus relieving the company of that obligation.

The Russian Mission.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who has been here since Monday, left for Philadelphia to-night. He will return in a day or two, and after seeing the President will decide as to his acceptance of the Russian Mission. While here he called on the Russian Minister, with whom he had a friendly interview.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1873.

VISIT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN DELEGATES.

The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, several hundred of them, arrived to-day here from Baltimore, and soon after repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the Blue room by Secretaries Fish, Delano, Richardson, Belknap and Attorney General Williams, a large number of ladies accompanied them. After the usual preliminary introductions, Rev. Dr. Niccolls, former Moderator of the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of his brethren, said they were glad in having an opportunity to pay their respects to the members of the Cabinet now before them. They regretted the absence of the Chief Magistrate, but they could match their Roland with the Cabinet's Oliver, their secretary of the interior also being absent. They owed their allegiance as Christians to only one, their adorable Saviour Jesus Christ, but they recognized gratefully the powers that be, and no hearts were more earnestly devoted to the government than their own. He spoke the common sentiment of the General Assembly when he said their prayer was that the spirit of truth, righteousness and peace may always preside over the counsels of the government.

Secretary Fish replied: Gentlemen: In the absence of the President, we are charged by him to express his regret and disappointment in not being able personally to give a welcome, and to say that he has watched with interest the deliberations of your great body, representing such numbers, and so large a Christian denomination. In the President's behalf we welcome you to the city, and congratulate you on the high character and prudence which characterized your long and important session at Baltimore.

The delegates lingered about the Executive Mansion for some time, examining the suite of rooms on the first floor, and afterwards visited the Capitol and other public buildings, and in the course of the afternoon were entertained by their resident friends with a dinner at Willard's.

THE MODOC QUESTION.

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PARDONS OF INDIAN CHIEFS REQUESTED.

The Secretary of the Interior in his letter to the Governor of Texas, again requesting the latter to pardon Satanta and Big Tree, the Indian chiefs now confined in the Texas Penitentiary, adverts, in addition to the recently published statement on the subject, that the first request, dated 22d March, was received on the 14th of April, in consequence of the excited condition of public sentiment at that time growing out of the Modoc difficulties, and because some objection to the pardon of Satanta and Big Tree was made by Gen. Sherman. Secretary Delano goes on to say: "I cannot omit to add that, in my opinion, the failure to effect the release of Satanta and Big Tree under existing circumstances will endanger the peace of the frontier. Taking with the Kiowas and Comanches, and will be likely to result in hostilities with these and other tribes now living in the Indian Territory. I have, therefore, respectfully to renew my request for their pardon, and to express my sincere hope that your judgment will approve the same."

STATE NEWS.

William Shaneman and Reece Hill were killed by the falling of a wall, in Carnarvon township, Berks county, on the 26th.

Clara Louise Kellogg sang in Reading on Tuesday evening.

The report that the Ringgold band of Reading had been disbanded is authoritatively denied.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society circulated 100,330 Bibles last year.

Altoona has four men boarding at one hotel whose aggregate weight is 1,180 pounds.

An employee of Howe's circus attacked a fellow worker of the same company, in Lancaster, on Monday night, knocking him down and stabbing him five times, leaving him for dead. When discovered by his comrades, Clarke, the injured man, had recovered consciousness, and informed them that he had a fellow feeling with Edwards who had done the deed. The employees turned out *en masse* to search for the murderer, and finding him but a short distance from the circus grounds, demanded his surrender. Instead of drawing a knife, defied them. He was attacked with stones, clubs, et

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

DR. MOSHER, of the New York Quarantine staff, gives it as his opinion that the fears of a cholera epidemic this summer are groundless. There is, he says, something very much like the dread disease at New Orleans, although it has not yet been decided to be genuine Asiatic cholera.

BAILEY, the Danbury humorist, having been strongly urged, by those who have the shekels, to go to New York, declines the pressing invitation. He says he does not want to steal anything, nor get murdered, and so thinks he had better remain at Danbury. There is not much fun in this declination; but it shows his good sense.

THE Wall street brokers are prepared to discount any great event that happens in the world. Their latest effort in that line was to get up a monetary crisis on the change of government in France. It wouldn't work, however. No one would scare at it. Governments may change, and dynasties be overthrown; but *still, as Mr.* SAMPSON BRASS observes, the world continues to revolve upon its axis, has lunar influences, and comes divers games of that sort.

THE question as to what shall be done with the captured Modocs is thus disposed of by the Washington *Chronicle*:

> The Modocs were under the control of the Interior Department, but when they commenced their last murderous raid they were turned over unreservedly to the War Department, to be dealt with as that Department thought best for all concerned. When they are all captured the Secretary of War will probably make such disposition of them as the circumstances of the case will authorize. If they are to be tried by civil authority they would probably be turned over to the State authorities of Oregon for trial.

WHEN the Constutional Convention was engaged in the agreeable and important work of fixing its own pay, the members flocked in in unusual numbers, and a test vote showed 104 members present; but when it got back to the unimportant work of framing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the disgusted members scampered off to their homes. A test vote was taken the other day on amending the oath proposed for the members of the Legislature which resulted yeas 35, nays 32—just a quorum and no more. The other 69 members were at home. It is a pity that the Convention could not be left permanently without a quorum, until forced to dissolve itself and to abandon the work it now shirks and neglects so shamefully. Let it take the $500,000 appropriated to its use, divide it among the members, and adjourn without day.

A FEW newspapers try to find fault with the government because it did not prevent McKENZIE from crossing into Mexico to punish the thieving Kickapoos; but the great majority of them defend and sustain the act as a meritorious one, which the government is bound to adopt as its own. For one we can see no good reason why McKENZIE should not be sustained. If Mexico fails to enforce its own laws and to maintain peace on the border, it must not expect that the United States will tamely submit to see its borders invaded by thieving bands of Mexican Indians. McKENZIE did what was right. He pursued the raiders into their own dens and punished them for their depredations. If Mexico does not like it, she has her remedy in keeping her hostile tribes within her own borders. They will not be molested if they stay peaceably on their own side of the line.

THE New York *Bulletin* has received answers to its inquiries, sent out to ascertain the condition of the growing cotton crop, and its conclusions are as follows: There is an increase in the number of acres put in cotton in every cotton-growing State but Louisiana, which remains the same as last year; the increase ranges from two and a half to fifteen per cent., and averages seven and a half per cent.; the acreage in 1872 was 8,656,551, and is now 9,313,033, showing an increase of 656,529 acres: the use of fertilizers in cultivating cotton has largely and generally increased, except in Texas, which uses none; and all the conditions of growth so far are favorable, and the supply of labor satisfactory. Taking the crop of 1872 at 3,750,000 bales, these figures would seem to warrant an estimate that the growing crop, should no mishap befall it, will yield about 5,000,000 bales.

"PARLIAMENT has adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Count Manzoni. The royal princes and members of both Houses have gone to Florence to attend the poet's funeral. The ceremonies will be of the most imposing character."

So says a dispatch from Rome of the 27th Inst. Poets have not often been thus honored by parliaments, but in honoring MANZONI the Italian Parliament and the Italian Princes are undoubtedly responding to the general sentiment of the Italian people. The great author was a man whose memory statesmen and nobles may unite with the masses in honoring, without any danger of compromising their own dignity or of sanctioning a dangerous example. MANZONI was of good birth. His father was a Count, and his mother was the daughter of the celebrated CESARE BECCARIA, the author of the little work on "Crimes and Punishments," which did so much to diffuse just ideas on the subject of penology and to promote reforms in the administration of the laws. MANZONI early acquired a reputation as a poet which extended over all Italy, and even into foreign countries. Through his "Sacred Odes" which appeared in 1810 he became known to his compatriots as the creator of a new species of lyric poetry, and his tragedies were still more successful. GOETHE expressed the liveliest admiration for his genius. Outside of Italy, and especially in England and the United States MANZONI is known chiefly as the author of "The Betrothed" (*I Promessi Sposi*), a historical romance, in which the country life of Northern Italy in the seventeenth century is described with touching effect. Its pictures of Catholic piety, and especially the portrayal of Father CRISTOFORO, the admirable priest, have helped, perhaps not a little, to foster sentimental young ladies notions of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in their conversion, or perversion, as some prefer to say. An episode in the novel, an account of the city of Milan during the prevalence of the plague in 1630, is one of the most harrowing narratives in literature. MANZONI was distinguished also for his patriotism and devotion to the liberation of Italy—and this fact has much to do with the honors paid to his memory. He was a zealous and devout Catholic, and in the religious retirement of his old age he wrote a book on Catholic morals. Having been born in 1784, he lived to a good old age.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* has been exploring the census reports for interesting results touching the distribution of the most important national elements of the American population among employments. One conspicuous result he finds to be that the Anglo-American shuns rough or hard work, and as far as possible turns to his own advantage the labor of others. The German prefers work with his hands, but work which makes some demand upon the brains, such as manufactures and the mechanical arts afford. Irishmen do the heavy work, showing a preference for the pick and the spade, and yet very many Irish, quite as many of them, indeed, as of the Germans, become dealers, and an astonishing number of them find employment in the working of the railroads. The strength of the German element, immigrants and their children, is estimated at somewhat more than 10,000,000; that of the Irish element at somewhat less, and that of the native American, negroes included, at nearly 17,000,000. Of five millions of farmers (using round numbers) nearly 250,000 are Germans and 198,000 are Irish. From a comparison of these numbers it appears that immigrants of both nationalities betake themselves more generally to the cities and towns than is commonly supposed, as in proportion to the relative numbers of the population there ought to be at least two millions of German and Irish farmers. It is also well known that Germans are more partial than Irish to farm life. In Wisconsin, the State which has the largest German population, they form the great majority of the 70,000 farmers. There are 14,000 Irish farmers in the State. In Ohio there are 350,000 farmers, of whom 25,000 are immigrant Germans, and only 7,500 Irish are given.

How little taste Americans have for what is called service is a fact universally known, while the Irishman their natural state are known to be partial to the employment. They also possess in their original state excellent qualifications for it. But alas! in the republican America they are apt to lose both the taste and the aptitudes. According to our authority, of a million of servants in the United States 42,000 are Germans, and 120,000 are Irish. It is guessed that the negroes, not separately specified, make up three-fourths of the rest. In trade and the transmission of goods 862,000 persons are employed, of whom 112,000 are Germans and 119,000 are Irish.

In the ecclesiastical state it seems that neither Germans nor Irish make much show relatively, as of 43,000 clergymen only 2,746 are Germans and about 1,700 are Irishmen. Of the 5,286 journalists, 311 are Germans and 174 Irish by birth. Our German contemporary feels at liberty to exult in the fact that in the entire country there are only 31 German "showmen and show-women"—a fact which seems to prove that Germans hold slightly by humbug. Of 120,000 teachers, only 3,000 are Germans and 2,000 Irish; while of the 6,500 musicians, 2,400 are Germans and 300 Irish.

It is often made a reproach to Germans that they like the business of keeping saloons. It appears, however, from the census that of the 31,000 drinking house keepers only 11,000 are Germans, and only 4,000 are Irish. Of the 14,000 barkeepers 3,500 are German and 1,250 are Irish.

Of the million or more day laborers 229,000 are Irish and 96,000 are Germans, and of the 154,000 railroad laborers 37,000 are Irish and 7,800 are Germans. The contrast is significant, as it shows that the Germans, thanks to their schooling, are less generally than the other nationality compelled to engage in work utterly rude and unskilled.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

There is a small class of political economists in this country who, in advocating Free Trade, mean theories, absolute, total and unqualified free commerce with all the world, without any legal restraints or hindrances, and they are consistent, in their *acts*, with their theory; but the political bummers who advocate what *they* call "Free Trade," always mean by that term *simply* a low tariff. This is what the New York *World* means by it, and the use of that term by such theorists is a violent abuse of language. It is not "Free Trade," at all, they are after, but duties levied upon everything, tea and coffee, especially, and at so low a rate that no American producer of any article shall derive any assistance or protection from the duties levied. The differences between us and them are not those which spring up between Free Trade and Protection, as opposing principles, but about the effects which flow from the prevalence of a low and a high tariff respectively.

What is wanted by the noisy demonstrators in New York, who call themselves "Free Traders," is a tariff sufficiently high to raise enough revenue to save them from taxation, but so low that no American manufacturing can be carried on under it. They want everything that we use to be manufactured abroad, to be imported in their ships and to be sold in their city, so as to make New York the only city in the Union, and give her merchants the monopoly of the national commerce. Every pound of iron made in Pennsylvania, every yard of cloth made in Rhode Island, and every pound of cotton spun in Massachusetts is so much taken away from them. Their hostility, therefore, is not to a Tariff, *per se*, but to a Tariff that *protects*; and that it becomes a Tariff that protects takes a trade to Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh which otherwise they might enjoy. In all discussions of this question, therefore, it must be understood that the idea of absolute Free Trade is a mere abstraction, indulged in only by a few theorists, and that the controversy about "Free Trade" and what General JACKSON called "a judicious tariff," is a mere discussion over the question as to whether duties on imports shall be high or low. It is not a question of principle, at all, but purely one of detail.

ONE of the most interesting passages in Dr. LIVINGSTONE's remarkable statement concerning the Africans of the far interior of the continent, gives them credit for much greater vigor of intellect and humanity of character than are commonly associated with their race. Undegraded by the slave trade, because living beyond the bounds formerly reached by the manstealers, they possess and cultivate some of the most essential arts of civilization; they live in habits of mutual kindness and helpfulness, and maintaining a constant struggle with the ferocious beasts of their forests, they exhibit a good deal of the manliness and energy which are the proper results of such warfare. In appearance also, in physiognomy and other physical traits those secluded negroes, according to LIVINGSTONE, manifest a marked superiority to the tribes of the coast, whose peculiarities are best known to the world. These statements of the great explorer are brought to mind by statements made to a New York *Herald* reporter, a few days ago, by Mr. JOHN POPE HENNESSY, late Governor of the British West African settlements. He has lately been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. While filling his African appointment, the Governor took a semi-official and semi-scientific interest in the exploration of the interior of the country, and he states, that in this enterprise he found a most valuable agent in Professor BLYDEN, who, though a pure negro, is a fine general scholar, being versed in Latin, Greek, Arabic, and several of the modern languages of Europe." By the way, if we mistake not, Professor BLYDEN is a native of the State of New York, sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society. Among the good results of Professor BLYDEN's journeys in the interior, especially up the Niger, Governor HENNESSY mentions "the knowledge gained of the extreme fruitfulness of the soil, which only needs to be 'tickled with a hoe to laugh out harvests,' and of the capabilities of the people of the country." "It is usually believed," says the Governor, "that the negroes are less susceptible to mental cultivation than any other race, yet Professor BLYDEN found along his way to Falaba several places that may be called university towns, in which the chiefs were head teachers, and where the Koran and the works of Arabic writers were earnestly studied." And it seems that the sons of several of these chiefs were able to speak French and Portuguese, having learned those languages in Senegambia and Loango. Such facts are not only interesting, but positively valuable, especially in this country where there are so many people, otherwise intelligent, still befogged by the prejudices resulting from the peculiar institution.

John Stuart Mill on Protection.

We take the following from Mr. Smalley's recent letter on Mill, published in the New York *Tribune*:

> Presently he touched on free trade, a subject which I rather dreaded, but I made haste to ask him whether he still adhered to the well-known statement in his 'Political Economy' which protectionists had used in the days of the anti-corn law agitation, to the effect, namely, that free trade was not an absolute doctrine, but a question of circumstances. 'Certainly,' was his answer. 'I have never affirmed anything to the contrary. I do not pretend to say that the United States may not find protection expedient in their present state of development. I do not even say that if I were an American I should not be a protectionist. He added that he quite believed the best of the protectionists held that doctrine as a temporary one, which they stood ready to exchange or modify when the country should have proved itself able to compete with European manufactures."

The paragraph has its chief significance in the fact that Mill has been the great English apostle of the free-traders, and his works one of the principal storehouses from which they have drawn their facts and figures.

Are Advertisements Ever Read?

In the course of a spicy article, answering this question, the Mobile *Register* says: "If any man affects to believe that advertisements are not read, let him advertise that he wants to buy a dog, for instance. If he is not furnished with every variety of animated sausage that morning before breakfast-and, besides, with one or two good grounds for suits against him for assault, we will break our golden rule and desist from advertisements. And it is fair to infer that any man who wants to sell a dog, also wishes to buy something with the proceeds of his canine venture. And so up to the man who wishes to sell his cargo of coffee, that he may buy a cargo of Western produce."

FOUR hundred and eighty "priests of the Church of England" have petitioned the Bishop in Convocation to consider the advisability of providing for the license of "duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of the Canon Law." The Archbishop of Canterbury treated the petition as an "attempt to entrap the House into an expression of opinion," and pointed out that the petitioners went on to ask that prayers might be appointed to be said for the "Blessed Virgin Mary," and that there should be a "Holy Communion of Burials," and "Commemorations of the Dead," as well as special services for baptized children. His Grace spoke in strong terms of condemnation of these and other ritualist practices, and intimated that he would not scruple to do again what he had done in a similar instance—revoke the license of curates who encouraged confessions.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana has again decided that the Kellogg administration represents the legal government of the State. The immediate question was as to the legality of the commissions issued by officers of Kellogg. The validity of the commissions was contested on the ground that the authority issuing them was a usurpation and unlawful. The Court held that the authority thus questioned was just and lawful. This is a reaffirmation, virtually, of former decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, of other Courts of the State, and of the United States District Court in that State, to the same effect.

In New York, the other day, there stood on the sidewalk three old bells, green with age, honeycombed, and with numerous cracks which had been filled. They bore inscriptions in quaint old characters, and had swung in belfries for centuries. The youngest bore an inscription dated 1773, the next 1740, and the most aged 1698. These bells came from Carthagena, and weigh two thous and pounds, and are to be recast into a single bell, which will be placed in the clock tower of Carthagena.

THE claims of a large number of distillers for a refund of tax assessed under what was known as the "arbitrary rule," which taxed distillers according to the amount of material used in distillation, instead of the quantity of spirits produced, have been taken from the files of the Internal Revenue Bureau and will be disallowed. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the decision of Biggis vs. The United States, sustained the government in assessing taxes on distilleries in the above-described manner.

THE Southern Presbyterian Assembly adjourned without taking any action towards re union with the Northern Assembly. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Assembly on the eve of their adjournment last Friday, said the general sentiment of the majority was clearly in favor of uniting with the Dutch Reformed Church rather than with any other body of Presbyterians.

A WASHINGTON special says: It is claimed by the government that the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadaloupe virtually permits the pursuit of Indian raiders across the borders into Mexico. It is positively denied that Secretary Boknap or the President gave orders to Colonel McKenzie to cross over.

Magazines for June.

In the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, Mr. Howell's story, "A Chance Acquaintance" ending almost too abruptly to satisfy healthful readers of romance, who hoped for the happy marriage of the heroine. The story will hardly be read with pleasure by the aversage Bostonian, as their faults, great and small, are sketched with a masterly hand. The other contents of the ATLANTIC are up to its usual advanced standard of merit.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE begins with the June number its forty-seventh volume, and notwithstanding its forty-seventh, shows no sign of falling off in value or popularity. The present is a capital number from first page to finis. It opens with an illustrated account of a yachting trip about Buzzard's Bay, by H. D. Jarves, most enticing to those now planning their summer excursions. B. J. Lossing contributes an interesting paper on "The Marquis of Hastings in America," not the youth who came to grief by Padwick, but the Marquis of a century ago, who saw the New York and Boston and Charlestown and Bunker Hill of Revolutionary days. Mr. Charles Nordhoff has an entertaining essay on the collective Scrooges, an individual whom he purposes to deport to Alaska as a means of utilizing that territory. Henry Blackburn, lately editor of *London Society*, gives a very pleasant description of travel among the Harts Mountains; and Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford and the late Caroline Chesebro supply two capital short stories. There is also poetry by Bayard Taylor and several others, and the usual departments.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for June comes to us quite as entertaining and instructive as ever. This number contains Tyndall's lecture upon Niagara, delivered before the Royal institution, a sketch of the Drift-deposits of the Northwest, and several other papers of interest and value. The portrait of the late Baron Liebig, which faces the title page, adds to the value of the number.

In LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for June we find a lively and very agreeable description of scenery and society at Atlantic City, under the title of "A New Atlantis," which is accompanied by numerous appropriate engravings. In this issue "The Round in Kabylia," an attractive record of travel in an almost unknown land, is completed. Another instalment of "Our Home in the Tyrol," by Margaret Howitt, is given. This series of sketches is invested with an unusual charm. Its graceful style, fresh and entertaining narrative, and beautiful engravings combine to make it one of the leading attractions of the Magazine. The Lady Blanche Murphy, furnishes a history and description of that ancient, peculiar, and romantic residence, Slains Castle, the family seat of the Earls of Erroll. Dr. A. C. Hamlin contributes a paper upon one of the most beautiful of gems, the emerald, treating his subject in its relations to science, history, æsthetics, and commerce. "Bowery England" by Wirt Sikes, is a picture of rural England in the summer time. "A Reminiscence of the Exposition of 1867," by Ita Antol Prokop, is a simple, but very naive and pleasing account of what befel two young ladies who, without escort, attempted to visit Paris for the purpose of seeing the Exposition. The contributions to fiction are the continuations of Mr. Black's "Princess of Thule," and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's "Berrytown." The number contains two poems, "Saint Romualdo," by Emma Lazarus, and "Day Dream" by Kate Putnam Osgood. "Our Monthly Gossip" presents, among a variety of short and pithy articles, a sketch of the family of Mr. Gladstone, the British Prime Minister, and a fugitive piece from the pen of Prentice Mulford, entitled, "The Raw American." With the forthcoming issue, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon its twelfth volume.

In the ALDINE for June, art predominates over literature, though George Sand's "Visit to Madame Thiers," with a story by Mrs. Stoddard, and Evan Goderich's sketch of Rosa Bonheur and her Tiger, will reward perusal. There are two engravings, after original drawings by Peter Moran, of Philadelphia—the out-of-door group of sheep being much superior to a farmyard sketch of a bull calf, "A Stampede of Wild Horses," by W. M. Cary, is a bold composition—in which good drawing is not to be looked for. The other engravings are a charming "View near Granby, Connecticut," by Kruseman Van Elten; "The Signal," after Hellwig; "The Sisters," a classical figure picture after Coomans; "Ostaia View of Mount Mansfield, Vt.," by R. W. Hubbard; an illustration of Gray's Elegy, and two foreign subjects—"In the Park," by Specht, and a picturesque bit of architecture in Old Amsterdam; the Dutch Venice, as the editor designates it—after Hermans. Last, many may think best of all, so impressive is its quiet beauty, is "The Old Mill," after Kessler. James Sutton & Co., New York, may fairly claim credit for having made the ALDINE not merely the leading pictorial periodical of America, but unsurpassed in Europe.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for June is a capital number, entirely original in both its literary contents and the engravings illustrating them. There are seven illustrated articles: N. P. Langford's amusing "Ascent of Mount Hayden," a new chapter of western discovery, with fifteen engravings of scenery and incidents; "Bret Harte," a biographical sketch, with portrait, from a photograph by Kurtz; "Our Postal System," by Louis Bagger, with five engravings; "Cornell University," with seven; three new chapters of Dr. Holland's serial tale, "Arthur Bonnicastle," with one; and a mock-Irish poem, "After the Fair," with an illustration, very much in Augustus Hoppin's hard-line manner, by Addie Ledyard—thirty-seven engravings in all. Several of the non-illustrated papers in *So-be-it* are good; for example, those on American-Irish and American-Germans; A Visit to Pius IX.; A Seance with Foster, the Spiritualist, and the various brief editorial notices of literature, science, society, art, and the current Topics of the Time.

THE GALAXY for June contains several articles of striking interest, the first in order being a sketch of Leon Gambetta, the ardent French republican, who is spoken of as the youngest statesman in Europe. Another article which has a peculiar interest in view of the sanguinary tendency of the age and the tenderness of juries in murder trials, is Dr. Coan's essay on the Value of Life; an article full of thought and sound philosophy, but unfortunately rather too abstruse to be popular. The average reader will be better pleased with Mr. Burrough's light and entertaining article upon the pleasure and benefits of waking out—an amusement very few Americans are addicted to. One or two short and very pretty tales are clustered under the title of "Gascon Stories." An article upon "The Man with the Iron Mask," reviews the immense array of books and essays written upon this subject within a century and a half, and prudently labors to prove that none of them are correct. The poetry of the number is as good as usual. The scientific and literary departments are full of interest, and constitute the best features of the magazine.

ZELL'S MAGHZINE for June continues the excellent illustrated articles upon the great Painters. In this number we have Benevenuto Cellini, with four engravings. Spain in the Seventeenth Century; The Origin of Man according to Darwin; The Serpents' Fang; Natural History—the Flamings; A Sketch by Carle Verret; the Latest Development of French Dandyism; Mothers-in-law; Our Friend's Friends; Historical Summary; Scientific Summary. The entire selection of articles is made with judgment, a dainty dish, not for the sensationalist, but for those in search of instruction and entertainment combined.

OUR MONTHLY for June presents a more than ordinarily valuable table of contents. Duncan McGregor contributes an article on the "Carmelites of Calabria," illustrated. Other illustrated articles in the number are "Scenic Grandeur," by Lucy Hearth, Mrs. Julia McNair Wright; "The Vienna Exposition;" "The Mother's Dream," a poem, by Mrs. N. A. Pierson; "Washed Ashore," a poem, by the editor. Among other interesting contributions may be mentioned "Coins of the Bible," "The Milky Way," Bible Salt," etc., etc.

The HERALD OF HEALTH for June is full of matter worthy of something more than a casual perusal. The initial article of the number is a reproduction, *verbatim*, of "A Counterblast to Tobacco," by King James I. of England, as it was printed in 1604. This is followed by "Mysticism in Ancient Medical Practice," by Prof. E. P. Evans; "The Proper Food of Man," by James Alexander Mowatt, in which the writer contends that people should live on the pure produce of the soil, and abandon their carnivorous habits and practices; "California as a Resort for Invalids," by John P. Phillips, M. D.; "Hereditary Improvement," by Francis Galton; "Life in the Open Air," by Henry Ward Beecher; "Dress Ready to be Married," by Ruth Freeman; "Ornament and Dress," by Dr. Mary J. Safford. Editor's Studies in Hygiene, Our Dessert Table, and Topics of the month.

The Corn Crop of 1873.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The prospect of a large growth of corn in 1873 are daily diminishing. The lateness of the season has been remarkable. The cold, raw, and wet weather has prevailed in all parts of the country. Though there are many conflicting reports concerning the acreage of corn planted, it is now tolerably certain that the area is not more than half as extensive as in 1872. The season has not been, and does not promise to be, propitious. Even if as much land was planted as in 1873, the probable production would fall short of last year. The bad weather has not been peculiar to Illinois, but has been the same generally throughout the corn-growing States. These dates last year produced the following quantity of corn:

States.	Bushels.
Michigan	19,987,000
Indiana	56,000,000
Illinois	217,800,000
Kansas	29,631,000
Missouri	91,161,000
Missouri	97,000,000
Iowa	101,189,000
Minnesota	8,000,000
Grand total	550,548,000

The principal corn-producing districts are the central portion of Illinois, the northwestern portion of Missouri, Western Iowa, a part of Central Indiana and Kansas. Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin can hardly be classed as corn-producing States, as they have little or none to export. That corn-growing districts form but a comparatively small portion of the area of the States in which they are located, and yet they supply the surplus that makes good the deficiency of the previous year's crop, and furnish the amount required for foreign export. The entire export of corn in 1873 will not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. The corn growing districts are for the most part in the interior, and depend on rail communication to reach markets.

The question now much this reduction in the corn crop will enhance the price of the latter articles of food year can only be determined by experience. A corresponding failure of the cereal crops generally would advance the prices of all kinds of grain three or four fold; but, as several of these grains can be substituted for others, the injury to the crops is not advance the price to the extent that would follow a general failure. The use of corn as an article of human food is very limited, except in the United States, and any serious advance in the price would at once lead to the substitution of other articles. Corn is principally exported to Europe as a substitute for oats, and any considerable advance in the cost of the one would lead to the substitution of the other for export. The breadstuffs and grain imported into Great Britain are chiefly wheat, barley, oats, beans and corn, and the amount of each of these varies from year to year, according to the variations in the crops of the countries where they are obtained. It is possible that a short crop of corn would lead to the exportation of a large proportion of oats, beans and oil cake, leaving the corn to supply the domestic market.

At the present time the market is overloaded with corn, and hence, although the anticipated deficiency is already understood in commercial circles, the price does not advance. The proportion of last year's crops still on the farms is very much a matter of guess-work, but is supposed to be large. The amount of the deficiency this year is also more or less problematical; but, if it turns out to be one-half, it is very likely that the farmers will get as much for the half as they would have got for the whole if the season had been more propitious, besides securing better prices for what they have held over from last year.

Boston mourns the death, last week, at the age of eighty-eight, of David Guggenheimer, one of the survivors of Napoleon's famous Russian campaign, in which he took an active part from its beginning to its disastrous close.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lumber ring was a lumbering combination, and couldn't hold together.

Floating docks for timid bathers are to be a feature of the coming season at Cape May.

Many families that have been in the habit of spending the summer at the watering-places are going abroad this year; and many families that have heretofore gone to Europe will this season seek the springs, seaside or mountains. So the social equilibrium will be preserved.

The ordinance, recently passed by Chicago Councils, requiring all saloons to be closed at eleven o'clock, P. M., proved to be very unpopular, and has already been repealed.

A sailor at Bay City, Mich., lately felt eighty-one feet and struck the deck of the vessel without serious injury—to himself.

The Salem (Ind.) *Democrat* says: "A number of old topers about town were considerably riled upon seeing their names posted in all the drug stores and saloons, with orders from the township trustee not to let them have intoxicating liquors of any kind. Prohibited is threatened with a suit for forgery, not having been authorized by any of the parties to place their signatures to the aforesaid instrument."

A divorce, wherein one of the parties testified that he traded his wife off for a shot-gun and a little money, was among the trials at Sigourney, Iowa, last week.

On a St. Louis sorroter recently arrested were found manuscript arguments to show that the Bible made contradictory statements.

There are not less than seven white sulphur springs in the Union, all of them in the Southern States. The best known, of course, are in Greenbrier county W. Va. Then there are those of Mercweather county, Ga.; in Limestone county Ala.; in Louderdale county, Miss.; in Catahoula county, La.; in Bath county, Ky., and still another in Union county in the same state. All these springs, it is claimed, have high medicinal virtues, and the most unpalatable are deemed the most wholesome.

A correspondent of a Chicago newspaper, who has been making an investigation of the subject, estimates that the corn crop of this year in Illinois will not be much more than half that of last year.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, an interesting paper on cerebro-spinal meningitis was read, in which it is stated that it was the common belief of physicians at the time that George Washington died of this disease. It has been known and described for five hundred years.

An attempt is making in Kentucky to revive the Harrodsburg and Blue Lick springs, in that State. They were very liberally patronized before the war, but have been much neglected since. Harrodsburg is said to be the oldest town in Kentucky, the first cabin having been built there in 1774 by Captain James Harrod, from whom the place take its name.

In the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, an elephant had been turned out of his house to allow of a chase of the rats which devoured his food. The rats ran about in all directions, and while the elephant was stooping to pick up a morsel of bread which one of the crowd had thrown him, a rat, fancying he saw a means of escape, took refuge in the interior of his trunk. The elephant made frantic efforts to relieve himself of his unwelcome visitor, but in vain. Suddenly he paused, and seemed to reflect. Then he went to his basin, filled his trunk with water, and amidst the great excitement of the lookers on, ejected the water and the unfortunate rat with one sublime effort.

The gentlemen of England who last year so earnestly debated the efficacy of prayer ought to read this short story, which comes from Decatur, Ill. A preacher of that place who had been blind for six teen years, and for whom the medical men could do nothing, at last strenuously prayed for his sight, and "in one moment it was fully and permanently restored." A brother clergyman relates this tale, but strangely enough withholds the man's name, "to save the feelings of the family."

The committee of the North Iowa State Fair offer a premium of $10 for the best mince pie, and a large attendance of physicians is expected.

It is stated that a company has been formed in New York, with ample capital, to run a "news train" from New York to the West, by means of which the New York daily papers would be delivered from two to six hours earlier at the various stations between that city and Chicago. The company are to pay the Pennsylvania Railroad $50,000 a year for the train, which will consist of two cars, and carry no passengers except the necessary folders and delivery men.

A Louisville man had to pay fifty dollars for sniping the nose from a child's head for his daughter to make hairflowers with.

A coquette of Fond du Lac accepted the matrimonial offers of six simultaneous swains, and then made them fight for the preference, in order to show the neighbors how much she was sought for.

The "Bazaar of all Nations" at Boston closes with satisfactory results, the net profits footing up over $45,000, and the remaining goods and costumes being worth $20,000. Negotiations for the use of the buildings and costumes have been made with several cities, which will add largely to the receipts.

Lady customer (with her grocer book)—"You know, Mr. Sweeping, the Chancellor of the Exchequer takes off half the sugar duty. "Yes, 'm he does, and you will see that we have not yet charged you anything extra in consequence."

A Tennessee paper of recent date states that a locomotive struck the wagon of a farmer of that State, and himself, wife, and child were deposited on the other side of the fence, somewhat hurt in spirit, but not in body. The woman first set to work to knock John down for running into the "locomotive," and to shut up both eyes for insisting that he didn't.

It is doubtful whether Cuba will have any representation in the Constitutional Cortes for which delegates have been chosen lately in Spain. The Ministry have postponed the day named for the election in Cuba, and have neglected to name any other.

The wine crop of France, it is reported, will this year prove a failure, in consequence of the destructive frosts in the latter part of April, which have done great damage to the vineyards. From the claret and champagne districts, news comes that the vines are badly frozen, and the same state of affairs exists in the brandy country.

The traveling sidewalk of the New York genius is not so much of a novelty as it might be. Jones says, in fact, that he has seen the time when he would have given much money for a sidewalk that wasn't traveling. Jones, when the city hangs paper he finds it raining not only, but were unpleasantly demonstrative, and when nineteen miles an hour wasn't a circumstance to the way things flew around.

Solution of gum arabic, it is announced by Hirschberg, may be kept from mould for a long time by adding a few drops of strong sulphuric acid. Sulphate of lime is precipitated and is allowed to settle. We presume the clear solution is then drawn off with a syphon. It is said the solution is free from mould and quite adhesive after a year's use, when treated in this way.

PERSONAL.

Ignatius Donnelly is looking to the Patrons of Husbandry to make him Governor of Minnesota next fall.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, brother-in-law of the late Gen. Canby, is collecting materials for a biography of that lamented officer.

A down-east paper assests that when Mrs. Scott-Siddons frowns its object feels as must a Congressman who has decided his last vote.

Jack Carter, who has been confined in Sing Sing for nearly thirty years, on his release, Saturday, sat down on a stone and wept.

The distinct charges against Mr. Applegate, of Ohio, are forging a collecting warrant, stealing a horse, forging a note and setting fire to a barn. He could have also stolen sheep, but he did not want to be dishonest.

Mr. J. E. Littlefield has been at the head of a school for girls in Bangor, Maine, for forty years, and recently he was given a purse of $3,000 by his former pupils.

The Episcopal Bishop in San Francisco has excited much feeling by refusing to take part with other clergymen of the city in the funeral services over the body of General Canby.

An officer in the Second United States Cavalry has sent ten dollars towards a fund for the erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee, saying that he served under him previous to the war, and to-day reveres his memory as a friend, a gentleman, and a soldier.

Judge Waller R. Staples, whom the Richmond *Whig* declares to be intellectually one of the first men in Virginia, and perhaps unequaled as an orator, declines to be a candidate for Governorship, or Conservative nomination for Governor of that State.

The father of Gen. John Eaton, of the National Commission of Education, died suddenly while sitting in a chair in Fulton, N. Y., on Monday last.

There is a man in Rochester, Indiana, who is said to be able to repeat every line of the Bible, including both the old and the new Testaments. There is no one in Rochester, however, who has heard him do it.

Col. Timothy Munroe, who commanded the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment on the eight days' march to Washington via Annapolis, died on Sunday at Lynn, aged sixty-one.

Prof. Edward Orton, of Yellow Springs, has been tendered and will accept the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural College.

Speaker Blaine will assist in the Ohio Republican canvass.

It is thought that the next Pope will be Cardinal Panebianco, an illustrious member of the Order of St. Francis, who, if the successor of Pius shall be selected from the Sacred College, will doubtless receive a majority.

"Well, Father Brown, how did you like my sermon yesterday?" asked a young preacher. "Ye see, parson," was the reply, "I havn't a fair chance at them sermons of yours. I'm an old man now, and have to set judge. I will back Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, and Miss Smith, n' Widder Tait, n' Mrs. Kylan's darters, n' Nabby Hirt, n' all the rest, against the lot of me, with their mouths wide open, a swallerin' down all the best of the sermon; n' what gits down to me is putty poor stuff, parson, putty poor stuff."

John Foster Kirk, the author of "Charles the Bold," and a prominent literateur, is the present editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

It is considered a remarkable thing in the history of American journalism that no one has ever spoken of any of the Benders as "a modern Borgia."

Joaquin Miller told Mr. Redpath, of Boston, that he was to be married soon to an English lady of fortune, the only daughter of Sir T. D. Hardy, of London.

A correspondent of a Boston paper describes Danbury as "having Connecticut's manufacturing town of about eight thousand inhabitants, largely given over to the appreciation of jokes and the manufacture of hats." He speaks of James M. Bailey, of the Danbury *News*, as "a full faced young man dressed in coarse clothes, with scrupulously white linen and a velvet hat." He speaks of Bailey with black flowing hair and clear, dark complexion." Mr. Bailey himself says "he does not lecture; he is married."

M. De Lesseps, to whose enthusiasm and indefatigable energy the commerce of the world is indebted for the Suez Canal, is now interesting himself in another great project for opening highways to trade. He proposes that a railroad be built across Central Asia to connect the railroad system of India with that of Russia and through that with the railroads of all Europe, and is engaged in active correspondence on the subject with Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

Captain Chamberlayne, one of the famous "six hundred" at Balaklava, died recently in Dartmouth, England.

A tramping printer named A. F. Jackson, described as having a "Wilson strawberry nose," and such a general appearance that he would not be mistaken for a capitalist, has eloped from Kingston, N. Y., with Mrs. Garrison, a married lady. Mr. Garrison collected a small arsenal of revolvers, shot-guns, knives, and other deadly weapons, and was about to camp on the trail of the missing couple, when friends persuaded him that a woman who would desert such a man as he and go off with a man like Jackson was not worth hunting for; he should consider Jackson a blessing in disguise. He took the advice, sold out his armory, and again pursues the paths of peace.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventative, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivalled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1873.

The market both at home and in New York is extremely dull. The bull clique in gold are reported as controlling about all the available gold and are aiming to embarrass deliveries and advance prices, although they were disappointed in the effect that was expected from the important changes in the French government, which was brought about without disaster of any kind. Under the influence of the changes in the administration at Paris the new French loan advanced from 3¼ per cent. premium to 4¾. This sudden rally being received by the adherents of the new MacMahon government, Wall street is watching with curiosity the initial steps in the direction of a monarchy—for so it is reviewed in monetary circles—and its bearings upon the foreign financial system.

—Governor Dix has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 28, 1873.

The thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day, having been declared a legal holiday by a recent act of the Legislature, and having in remembrance of the gallant dead who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union, been set apart by general usage for the decoration of their graves, I respectfully recommend that it be solemnized with fitting observance by the people of this State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany, this 23d day of May, in the year 1873. JOHN A. DIX.

Had the Legislature of this State included Decoration day among the legal holidays instead of stretching the law to include Good Friday, they would have come nearer meeting the approval of public opinion than they have done. The United States government observes the day by closing all public offices; the State of New York honors the day by placing it in the same category as Christmas and Washington's birthday, while the State government of Pennsylvania ignores its existence. We are heartily glad to say that the business men and the people will observe the day as it deserves. The banks will go through the form of keeping open, as they must be prepared to meet all the usual demands. It is not yet decided whether the Clearing House will adjourn on Friday or not.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120½	120½	120½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	120¼	120¼	119¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	118
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119½
Currency Sixes	116½

—We referred yesterday to the relative and interdependent value of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country. We give below some interesting figures, taken from the census tables of 1870, showing the importance and growth of the country in this respect. The number of persons engaged in agriculture is given at 5,922,741. The following shows the aggregate farm products of the United States as given by the censuses of 1860 and 1871:

	1870.	1860.
Farm products, all	$2,447,586,000	.....
Animals slaughtered	998,996,000	$211,048,000
Home manufactures	25,482,000	24,845,000
Dairy products	30,938,000	.....
Market garden products	20,199,000	16,399,000
Orchard products	47,835,000	19,991,000
Wool	300,000,000	.....
Wheat, spring, bush	112,540,000	173,104,924
Wheat, winter, bush	175,106,000	.....
Rye, bushels	19,570,000	21,101,340
Indian corn, bushels	760,944,549	838,792,742
Oats, bushels	282,107,157	172,643,185
Barley, bushels	29,261,292	15,825,952
Buckwheat, bush	9,521,721	11,571,893
Potatoes, bales of 400 pounds	7,411,076	6,267,063
Hay, pounds	27,633,681	4,730,146
Hops, pounds	12,749	1,849
Silk cocoons, lbs	2,937	11,944
Wool, lbs	100,102,806	60,264,820
Hay, tons	27,316,048	10,095,275
Hops, lbs	35,138,320	34,610,978
Tobacco, lbs	262,735,341	211,220,851
Sugar cane, hhds	67,241	27,500
Sorghum, hhds	24	.....
Maple, lbs	34,443,645	40,132,366
Molasses	6,783,333	14,963,000
Sorghum, gals	16,000,000	2,500,000
Maple, gals	1,210,057	1,997,259
Irish potatoes, bush	111,110,650	65,797,000
Sweet potatoes, bush	21,769,931	42,000,000
Peas and beans, bush	11,645,021	31,031,797
Beeswax, lbs	631,126	1,333,795
Clover seed, lbs	13,133,569	35,215,267
Dried fruits, lbs	54,092,603	450,681,873
Cheese, lbs	53,423,158	105,668,937
Milk sold, gals	235,500,509	.....
	243,183	189,851
Live stock, all	$1,565,276,457	$1,089,220,915
Horses, No	7,140,210	6,249,714
Mules and asses, No	1,126,415	1,151,148
Milch cows, No	8,366,373	8,585,753
Working oxen, No	1,309,771	2,251,301
Other cattle, No	16,364,005	14,779,573
Sheep, No	28,477,964	22,471,275
Swine, No	33,130,509	25,121,497
Butter, lbs	814,092,603	459,681,873
Cheese, lbs	53,423,158	105,668,937
Milk sold, gals	235,500,509	.....

This increase is equal and keeps pace with our advance in manufactures, the former being a corollary to the truth that a protective tariff, augments and increases manufactures and with them increases the wealth of the country.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 28, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	84½	84½	85¼	84¾	84½	84¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42	42¾	42½	42	42¼
Adams Express	.....	92¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Erie	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Erie preferred	72	72	72	72	72	72
Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	103	103
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Cleveland & Pittsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago & Alton	109	109	109	109	109	109
Chicago & Alton preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Cleveland & Toledo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Mississippi	41	41	41	41	41	41
C., C. & C.	88	88	88	88	88	88
Huntington & Quincy	103	103	103	103	103	103
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Panama	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Central Pacific	108	108	108	108	108	108
Union	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Del. & Lackawanna	97	97	97	97	97	97
Hartford & Erie	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Banker's Bills	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	86
Reading	58½
United Co.'s of N. J.	120
Mid Creek	41½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61
Phila. and Erie	25¾
Penn'a. Allotments	54¾
Pittsburgh Ss	74
Lehigh Valley R. 7-30	94½
Central Transition	48

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 29, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone scarcely any change. The demand here has appeared less active; on the other hand, holders were not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The rates in this market were about the same as the day previous, viz: 6¼@6¾c for spot. Parker's—We are prepared to take contracts for 5,000 bbls at 3¢ 52a3 56 per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation. The asking rates were 16a16½c for standard brands. Philadelphia delivery 19¾a19¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Oil barrels are unchanged.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 28.—The *Courier* says: The market opened this morning and advanced to $2 75 on the upper road, closing at that price. The Parker's market was stronger, closing firm with few sellers. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
200 bbls upper road, regular	2 72½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	2 75
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 72½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 69½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 72½
1,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 75
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 75

NEW YORK, May 28.—Petroleum, Closing 27.—Market unsettled and prices nominal; few bids and very much under the views of holders. Crude in bulk 9¾c; refined 20c bid, 20¾@20¾c asked. Philadelphia delivery firm but quiet; sales 2,000 bbls at 19¾c; refined no sales asked.

ROUSEVILLE, May 28.—Market quiet but firm at $2 62½@2 65.

TIDIOUTE, May 28.—Market firm, with sales at $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 28.—Market firm at $2 50.

TITUSVILLE, May 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $2 70.

OIL CITY, May 28.—Market quiet at $2 70a2 75; small sales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Market steady and firm, but nothing doing; May, 19¾a19¾c; June, 19¾a19¾c; crude in bbls, 12½c.

Refined Oil Shipped Fast by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 28, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Worrison, M. & Co.	Peerless O. W. & Co., Phila.	400
Brann & Wagner	Waring, K. & Co, Phila.	400
L. Irwin & Co	Waring, K. & Co, Phila.	213
Vesta Oil W.	Waring, K. & Co, Phila.	505
Central Ref Co.	Jno P Logan, Phila.	721
Standard Oil Co.	Morden, F. & Co, Phila.	415
Citizens O Ref Co.	Tack Bros, Phila.	930
Citizens Ref Co.	Chas. Pratt, New York.	50
Total		4,194

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Beggs, L & Co.	148
Tack & M.	Citizens O W.	771
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W.	479
J Bushnell	Crystal O W.	692
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W.	465
J Bushnell	Model O W.	311
W Stevenson	Peerless O W.	148
Wm Stewart	Penn O W.	876
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis O W.	149
W Stevenson	Riverside O W.	446
H McKelvey	Star O W.	80
H McKelvey	Star O W.	465
Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.		
	Bbls.	
Beggs, L & Co	515	
Citizens O W	771	
Commercial O W	479	
Crystal O W	692	
Fairview O W	465	
Model O W	311	
Total	4,332	

COAL AND COKE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 27.—We have a steady trade, though not active, but with limited stocks prices are firmer. We quote the following as the current rates:

Youghiogheny, delivered	13@00c
Ohio river, delivered	10@00c
Cannel, delivered	20@25c
Youghiogheny coke, at yards	13@00c
Youghiogheny coke, delivered	14@16c
Cannel coke, at yards	5@00c
Cannel coke, delivered	7@ 9c

LOUISVILLE.

May 27.—There is no Pittsburgh offering by wholesale, and we quote the retail price at 18c per bushel; Indiana 16c; Pomeroy 15c; and anthracite at $10 00a10 50 per ton.

About Ocean Navigation.

In 1840 the Cunard—the first of the great Atlantic steamship companies to establish regular communication between the new and old continents—went into operation. In 1861 the number of lines had extended to eight, and the number of steamers employed by them had correspondingly increased to forty-two. Great as was this advance—equal to two vessels a year for the entire period—it appears absolutely insignificant when considered with the stride taken between 1861 and 1873. During this period of eleven years—a period which may well be termed the "iron age" of shipbuilding—we find the number of the lines increased to seventeen, and the number of vessels actually running to one hundred and thirty-five, with upwards of forty more in process of construction.

The former figures show an average of ten steamers annually added to the Atlantic fleet during the past decade, or of twelve if we add those already included or on the stocks, one-half of which will be in service before the close of the year, and the whole by the close of 1874. Twelve first-class ocean ships a year—equal to one steamer per month—have thus been added to the Atlantic marine.

To stimulate to such unprecedented activity and production as this—a result, we may safely say, without parallel in the history of the world's commerce, and one which taxed the energies and resources of British shipbuilders to their very utmost to effect—need any one question the character of the trade so wonderfully developed, or the nature of the inducements which have led so many so rapidly to embark in it. The following table will illustrate better than mere words can the gradual numerical strength and capacity of the ocean fleet. It has been carefully compiled for these columns, and is not to be found in the same easy form for reference in any publication extant. The lines stand recorded in the order of their numerical strength, and not in the sequence of establishment by their respective companies:

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Trips.
Anchor	22	60,000	229
Inman	22	60,000	274
National	19	57,100	150
North German Lloyd	14	42,000	150
Inman	14	36,382	112
Hamburg	10	30,000	104
Union	7	23,737	119
White Star	6	21,000	72
Transatlantic	6	18,000	72
Baltic Royal	5	11,500	23
Cardiff	3	8,000	6
Bristol	2	3,500	22
Total	130	329,109	1,335

From the above table it will be seen that 130 steamers, owned by twelve different companies, and with an aggregate registered capacity in round numbers of 370,000 tons, are now engaged in the Atlantic carrying trade.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra dull at $1 94; No 1 $1 87½a1 88; amber $1 70. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 47c. Oats dull and prices have declined; State 40½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The "backward season" is compensated by the "growing rains," now showered so abundantly. Crop failure croakers for the present must take a back seat.

With regard to trade generally we are compelled to say that it is not all that could be wished. It seems to be conceded that the cream of the spring trade has been "skimmed," and dealers are now preparing for the summer campaign. What its results will be it were difficult to predict in advance. However, we shall report progress.

The grain market continues to rule firm and active for wheat, corn and oats, all choice lots being taken on track on arrival. The city mills are pretty well supplied, and country millers are now in the market and are free purchasers, particularly of red winter with choice lots of springs in a small way.

With regard to the flour trade, we are at somewhat of a loss what to say, as different dealers hold opposite views. One thing is certain, that just so long as wheat rules at present rates, there will be no downward movement in flours. We are cognizant of the fact that one flour house which had stored a large amount, had to call it back to fill orders.

The season for green, or rather ripe apples, is about over, it being on the eve of the appearance of the new crop, which, notwithstanding the annual alarmists, bids fair to come up to the usual average.

Butter is in large supply, comprising all qualities and varieties. As we before stated, peddlers for the time seem to have a monopoly of the market. Now is the time for economical housekeepers to purchase prime butter cheap and properly pack it for winter use. Do this and you will smile at winter prices.

The egg market shows no signs of change, the ruling figures for choice fresh being 15a16c per doz. The demand is rather light.

With regard to baled hay we have no particular change to note in prices, and are reported sales on track and wharf at $28a30 per ton. There is little wagon in the market.

The rag market is looking up, and we are reported an advance of ¼c. Those having spare rags please make a note of this.

Beans and provisions continue fairly active. The stocks on hand are large and just suited to this market, hence the active local and country demand.

With regard to "green truck" we will not undertake to give prices for the present. They are "here to-day and there to-morrow," and for the time being the reader is respectfully advised to see for himself.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,016	9,148	19,164
Apples, bbls	1,343	1,142	2,485
Cheese, lbs	1,108	1,364	2,472
Corn, sacks	2,345	732	3,077
Wheat, sacks	4,180	7,258	11,438
Barley, sacks	663	847	1,510
Rye, sacks	1,144	1,344	2,488
Oats, sacks	7,989	9,817	17,806
Butter, pkgs	369	473	842
Bacon, pieces	5,651	3,179	8,830
Bacon, tierces	923	397	1,320

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 50@60c ₰ gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾@4¾c; refined 6@6¾c; pots 8@8½c; pearls 11c; second 7½c; nitrate soda 4½@4½c; black lead 6c.

ALES—X ₰ bbl; XX $10; India ale $11; Bass's English ale, kilderkins, 32 gallons, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 68 gallons $65.

APPLES—Receipts 139 bbls. The reign of the apple trade (old style) is almost over, and prices are not as strong for No 2 as they were a week ago. We quote ₰ 2 50@4 00 ₰ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Receipts of packages. Prices are still on the downward plane, and when they reach their bottom level we shall make a note of the fact. The best prices for choice are 18a20c, while common commands only 8@9c ₰ lb. As stated above, the city market is almost exclusively supplied by peddlars, thus seriously interfering for the time being with the legitimate trade of commission merchants.

BACON AND PROVISONS—Receipts, tierces, 173; pieces, 1,393; Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 14½c; canvassed do do 15c; per do do shoulders 10c; plain do 9¾c; rib sides 9¾c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10¾c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 16c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce, 10c; refined do do do 10¾c; do do half bbls 11c; do do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

BRAN—Sales at $3 00@3 25; common ₰ 250 ₰ 75 ₰ bush. Stocks on hand light.

BAGGING—The Penny mills' rates are as follows: Three bushel 52c; two and a half bushel 45c; two bushel 37c.

BROOM CORN—Sales green at 3¾@4c; hurl 5¾c; red top 4½c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans ₰ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $3 00; 2 cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 lb cans 25 lb cans, wood and tin, $50 00.

CEMENT—Hydraulic, $3 00@3 50 ₰ bbl; Louisville, $1 00@1 60; Rosendale, $1 and 25c; Akron lime, $2 00; Calcined Plaster, $4 50@5 00; Land Plaster, $2 00@2 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₰ case.

CHEESE—Receipts 200 boxes. The market is nearly bare of stock, and we are indebted to the following figures: Old New York Goshen 16c; Ohio ₰ lb; new do 14c; Western Reserve 14c; new Ohio Dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 11@12c.

CANNED GOODS—*American Pickles*—Pints ₰ dozen in $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $5 50; terrines 1,200 daily, $2 50; *Tomatoes*, ₰ dozen, $1 40@ $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ₰ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; tomatoes, pints $4; qts $7; mixed pickles and white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalili, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 42c ₰ lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 18 lb kegs 37c.

Ketchups, Sauces, &c—Tomato ketchup ₰ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 45; Halford sauce, pints $4 25; quarts $7 50; per gallon, $12; mushroom, pints $1 50; French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; guava jellies, pints $2 40.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@12c; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear sides 8¾@9c; jowls 3c. Country lard 6¾@8c ₰ lb as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $12 00@13 50 ₰ bbl; other varieties $8 00@10 00.

CARBON OIL—Car lots at works 16¾c ₰ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; mixed, 5¾c; pared and cut, 10@11c; apples 5¾@6c; blackberries 9@10c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ₰ lb.

EGGS—There is no change in prices or demand. We quote as the ruling figures for fresh 15a16c ₰ dozen.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $1 25 ₰ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $3 ₰ bbl; Bay, No 1, $2½; for half barrels, quarts and kits, 50c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₰ lb.

GOOSEBERRIES—The grocery men have got through and as it should be and has been for weeks past. Whether it is the closeness of the money market, the preoccupied mind of the dealers in the various regions, the lateness of the season, or all together, causes a shade of dullness to cloud the market, we will not undertake to determine, but certain it is there is no room for improvement in the market.

Leading houses report sales at the following figures:

Coffee—Choice Rio 23c; good to prime 22¾@23c; fair 22@22½c; Old Government Java, 31c; mellow Java, 26@28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 25c; roasted Java 33@35c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; C, yellow, 9¾c; circle C, 10¾c; lower grades 8@10c.

Syrups—Centre drips 65c; other grades ranging 40 to 60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8¾c; Patna 8¾c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Teas—Golding 25c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan Sun 30 to $1 10; Imperial 45 to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $1 50.

FLOUR—We have no changes to note in the prices of any of the various brands of city made or Northern make of flours sold in this market. The market is not quite so active, but the demand is good. The following figures: Western brands white and red winter flours from $8 50 to 9 00; springs $7 50 to 8 00; patent, low grades not saleable, mill rates $9 10 to 10 00 per bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50a5 75 ₰ bbl. Oatmeal $5 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of corn, wheat, barley, rye and oats, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	2,289
Corn, sacks	137
Rye, sacks	207
Barley, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	2,907

We have nothing new to offer the reader in regard to the status of the grain market. Wheat is held firm, and sellers generally firmer in car lots at $1 29@1 30 for choice white, and $1 28@1 24 for No 2 winter. The quality of receipts is not fine. White oats are in active demand at 48c, track; 50c for in elevator; mixed in demand at 56c for track; elevator 63c; car scarce with light inquiry. Rye nominally 82@90c. Barley, fall 90@1 00; spring 85@ 90c ₰ bush.

HAY—The market rules rather slow; baled on wharf and track held at $25@30; loose from wagon $16@18.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra $1 00.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 20; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 30.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP, M & C—Sugar—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 10a11½c for rough; cakes 16@17c. Syrup, including jug, $1 30@1 35.

POULTRY—Live chickens by coop, 25@30c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Sales in round lots at 80@90c; jobbing at 90c@$1 00; mixed 65@75c ₰ bushel. Stocks on hand are light.

PEA NUTS—Per 2¾@44c; ₰ bushel 85@90c.

HAGS—Sales at 4½@5 3c.

TALLOW—7¾@8c ₰ lb.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, 1 s. l., $2 50; do, Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, May 28	900	3,625	5,400	75	18

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, May 28	774	1,400	4,666	45	.....

Cattle.

The receipts since our last report have been fair, both of through and way cattle. There is about the usual attendance of buyers, and the supply is fully equal to the demand. The quality of the offerings are fair. Sales are reported at rates about similar to country dealers and sellers report prices much the same as last week, though the feeling is better. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 90; fair to good steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers $5 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day was a shade heavier, and some in excess of the demand. The market opened draggy, and continued so until the time we left the yards. Some still-fed hogs were on sale, and brought $4 80 per 100 lbs. Trade may be said to be slow and prices unsteady. Following were the prices ruling:

Extra Philadelphia $5 75; prime do $5 50 to $5 60; prime Yorkers $5 15 to $5 30; common $5 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day were fair, and trade was slow at prices a shade lower than ruled last week. Some sales are reported ¼c off, others about ½c. Some sheep were left unsold at Philadelphia last week, and buyers for that point are not purchasing so many as usual. Following are the figures ruling:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money more active and easy at 7 per cent.; easier in afternoon at 5a6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull and steady at 108¾ to 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾a109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and steady at 113¾@113¾, with the bulk of business at 113¾, closing at 113¾@113¾. A put on the million for sixty days at 113¾ sold for ¾ per cent. Loans 1a5 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $111,000,000. Treasury disbursements $57,000. Customs receipts $361,000. It is announced from Washington that legal tenders are reduced to $356,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but strong.

U. S. coup. 1881	123¾	U.S. 5-20s, 1867	121¾
5-20s, 1862	116¾	5-20s, 1868	119¾
5-20s, 1864	116¼	New 5s	116
5-20s, 1865	118	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	48
Tennessee, old	80	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	59	North Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock speculation less active than yesterday, but the clique of insiders was again in full control of Union Pacific, which during the day were irregular with wide fluctuations, and closed strong at a fractional advance. The fluctuations were small, say ¾@1 per cent. The whole list closing firm at the best prices of the day. The result of the Pacific Mail election shows the control of the institution in the hands of Jay Gould. Captain Brinsbury, for many years Commodore of its fleet, is to be President, Mr. Stockwell is thrown out completely, and is reported to be in a bad fix financially. The annual statement of the company shows cash assets, including coal and other supplies, $2,741,448; available, etc., of $3,741,448; that $2,473,250 has been paid on steamers now building, leaving $2,027,000 yet to be paid; that therefore that the company holds $2,009,831 real estate and computes the value of its fleet at $11,651,222; outside matters bringing the total assets to $20,-683,068; gross receipts of the year $4,227,008, against $5,685,707 the previous year. 157,382 shares were voted at election, all for the ticket already reported chosen. The chief fluctuations to-day were: Erie, 41¾a44¾; Union Pacific 86¾a87¾; Western Union 84½a84¾; St. Paul, 54¾a55; Erie 63¾a63¾; New York Central 100¾a100¾; Lake Shore 90¾a90¾; Ohio 40¾a41¼; Rock Island 107¾a108¾; Wabash 67¾a68¾; Harlem 129¾a130; Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central 99¾a30.

Canton	99	St. Paul preferred	72¾
Western Union Tel	84½	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	29¾	do preferred	90¾
Adams Express	92¾	Fort Wayne	96
Wells, Fargo & Co	86	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	do preferred	35
United States Ex.	70¾	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	44¾	do preferred	110
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	41
Erie	63¾	C., C. & C.	88
do preferred	72	Huntington & Quincy	103
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	90¾
Quicksilver	29¾	Panama	99½
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	112
C., C. & C.	87	Union Pacific	87¾
Northwestern	75	Central Pacific	108
do preferred	84¾	Union	88¾
Rock Island	108	Del. & Lackawanna	97
N. J. Central	105	Hartford & Erie	8½
St. Paul	55¾	Banker's Bills	108¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 28, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; shippers holding off.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring Chicago $1 35; No 2 do $1 28¾ cash; $1 26¼ at 26¾ for June; $1 26 July; No 3 do $1 18¾a1 19; rejected $1 02. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 38

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, May 29, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Epsom and Derby Races.

LONDON, May 28.—The annual summer meeting at Epsom commenced yesterday, the greatest racing event of the year. The race for the Derby stakes is to take place to-day. The morning opened with indications of rain, but the clouds are now breaking, and the prospects are good for a fine day. The exodus of Londoners from the city commenced early this morning. The trains to Epsom were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the carriage roads there are continuous lines of vehicles of all descriptions, loaded with visitors to the races. In London but little business is being done, everybody who can get away having left for Epsom.

The race for the Derby stakes was won by Doncaster, Kaiser second and Gangforward third. The betting just before the start was forty to one against Doncaster, seven to two against Kaiser and two to one against Gangforward. Twelve horses ran. The race was finely contested and all the animals started well together, Bradford leading to Tottenham Corner. At the distance of two hundred yards from the finish Doncaster, Gangforward and Kaiser were nearly abreast. When one hundred yards from the stand Doncaster spurted and came in ahead, amid wild cheering of the multitude, winning the race by half a length. Time, two minutes and fifty seconds.

Abolition of Titles in Spain—Anti-Slavery Society—The Carlists Still Operating.

MADRID, May 28.—The *Gaceta* promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter or use in official documents of all titles of nobility.

The Republicans have sent deputations to Espartero, urging him to accept the Presidency.

The Spanish government has ordered the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The Carlist chief Dorregaray is marching on Logrona with a large force. The Republican troops are concentrating to oppose him before he reaches the city.

MADRID, May 28.—The government army in the north, commanded by General Nouvilas, received reinforcements last night from Cuiaf, in pursuit of the Carlist force under Tristany. The Carlists are blockaded in the manufactories in the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes water power.

Bidwell, the Bank Forger—Libel Case Dismissed.

LONDON, May 28.—Austin Byron Bidwell, alleged bank forger, was brought up at Guildhall to-day. Formal testimony was taken establishing his identity and he was remanded to jail.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

A bill has been filed in chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the Newfoundland and the French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

Fourteen Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop here to-day. Fourteen persons were killed outright, and many injured, some of whom will die.

Conflagration in Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Thirty houses have been destroyed by a conflagration in Stamboul.

The Republic Problem in France.

PARIS, May 28.—The conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts. If a vote of censure on a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm MacMahon as President for a term of five years.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Steamships, Wesser, Canada and City of Bristol, from New York, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 28, 5 p. m.—Consols for money 93¾ and for account 93¾. American securities—5-20s '65, 93¾; '67, 94¼; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s 89; Erie bonds 48¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 85 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton unchanged; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 9¼@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; May delivery from Savannah or Charleston at 8¾d; July and August delivery from same ports, 9 15-16d; July delivery from New Orleans at 8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Beef 86s. Cumberland middles 37s 9d. Turpentine 38s.

ANTWERP, May 28.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

CAPTAIN JACK.

The Modoc Murderer a High-toned Native of Kentucky.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

It is at this time currently reported in this community, and by many believed, that Capt. Jack, the celebrated Modoc Chief, is a son of Capt. Jack Chambers, a native and formerly a well known citizen of the western part of this county. In support of this belief, the following facts are given: About the year 1845-6 a party of emigrants, made up of citizens of Franklin county and other parts of Kentucky, went to California on a former-seeking expedition. With this party went Capt. Jack Chambers, a bold, daring man, who, though a full-blooded white man, possessed many of the characteristics, physical as well as mental, of the Indian. He was brave and treacherous. Upon reaching California, the party gradually broke up and scattered, but it was well known, and so reported by all those who subsequently returned to Kentucky, that Capt. Jack Chambers fell in with the Modoc Indians, married the daughter of their head chief, at whose death he (Capt. Chambers) succeeded to the chieftainship by election, and so continued to the day of his death, only a few years ago. It is also said that, after living with the Modocs some years, he became as much at heart one of the warriors of that tribe, both in speech and general physique, that the closest observer never suspected that he was other than a full-blooded Indian. Besides, the Captain himself favored the delusion; and hence it is that we see it stated in all the stories of the "Capt. Jack," the present Modoc chief, that he is the son of a full-blooded chief of that tribe. We say this was the general belief of all the Indian traders and agents who ever came in contact with this tribe. At the time of his joining the Modocs, Capt. Jack Chambers was about twenty-one years of age. Previous to his emigration to California, however, he had volunteered in the war for the independence of Texas, where he distinguished himself as a brave soldier and capital officer. It is an interesting and remarkable fact that the personal history that he was one of a family of twenty four children—twenty one sons and three daughters—all of whom grew to maturity, most of whom were well living, and nearly all of whom were remarkable for physical qualities closely resembling those of the higher types of the American Indians.

The Japanese Mission.

It appears that the Japanese are not pleased at the recall of De Long, our Minister at the Court of the Mikado. It was rumored at Yeddo that the cause of Mr. De Long's removal was that he had introduced the Mikado to allow the Rev. Dr. Hepburn to present his Majesty with a copy of the Bible. Mr. De Long asked permission for Mr. Hepburn to do this, and that permission was freely granted. The State Department disapproved of this action on the part of our Minister, Mr. Fish believing that such action would be distasteful to the Mikado. How far Mr. Fish's surmise was correct may be adduced from the following letter, which was sent by *Sioshiba*, the Japanese Prime Minister of State, to Mr. Mori, at Washington, with orders to lay the same before the United States government:

SIR.—I have received your last dispatch informing me that Mr. *De Long's* action in regard to the presentation of a *Bible* to the Emperor was not by Mr. *Hepburn*, has been disapproved at Washington, and I am told that, by Mr. Fish's advice, Mr. De Long will forward his resignation by the next California steamer. I have laid these facts before His Majesty, who apprehends that such action as Mr. De Long, who has gained great experience by a long residence in our country, is wanted for the present policy to advance our relations with foreign powers, and that the residence of such an officer in our country will bind the friendship existing between Japan and the United States more closely, and will promote the interests of both nations. His majesty has, therefore, directed me to say that he indulges the earnest hope that upon reconsideration of this matter, Mr. De Long's resignation may not be accepted, and this officer may be allowed to remain at his post permanently if possible. You are directed to read this dispatch to his excellency the Secretary of State, and may leave with him a copy if he desires it. Yours, &c.,

To Mr. Mori Aunori, Charge d'Affaires of Japan at Washington.

A Troy Woman's Adventure.

Some wicked Troy boys took up a trap door, in the vestibule of the Unitarian church, covered the trap over with the matting, and then spread a pleasant afternoon in seeing their uninitiated playmates precipitated into the basement. The wife of a distinguished citizen went in to drive them off and—well, when she stepped upon the treacherous matting, she didn't have the good luck to fall through, but hung suspended, causing by her position. There were boys above and boys below; it was an awful predicament; her sensibilities were shocked, her feelings hurt, her clothes torn, but she could not get down, and she did. The ungallant boys incontinently cleared out, but her shrieks brought help. Plenty of them, among whom was the distinguished citizen, and she was successfully extricated. She will not assume the functions of the police and truant officers again for some time.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—River eighteen feet six inches and falling. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; towboats brilliant, Pittsburgh with miscellaneous tow; Alex Swift, Tennessee river, with iron ore. Fair and cooler.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 28.—River falling, with eight feet six inches in the canal, and six feet six inches in the chute. Cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Pat. Rogers, Memphis; Louisiana Belle, Wheeling; Etna, Ironton. Departed—Louisiana Belle, St. Louis; Rogers, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans. Descending boats take the falls; ascending boats the canal. A raft of 60,000 feet of lumber passed down over the falls this morning, bound for New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 28.—Partly cloudy with some signs of rain; mercury 70 to 80. River has risen ten inches. Port list: Down—Falls Pilot, R. E. Lee, Skillinger, Grey Eagle, Greyhound and hull of Gaty No. 1, Mary Ament and Idlewild. Up—Geo. Roberts, Albion and coal barges. Business dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 28.—River rising with eleven feet on the Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., May 28.—Arrived—Iron Mountain, St Louis; Ike Hammitt, Henderson; Juna, St. Louis; T. F. Eckert, Monett City; Dunleith, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, Evansville. Departed—Iron Mountain, Ohio river; Julia, Vicksburg. The river has risen thirty inches. Clear and warm.

St. Lou's.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—River rising steadily. Arrived—Rock Island, St. Paul; Emma Elliott, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Illinois, Graton; Whale and targes, Illinois river; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, Kansas city; Carrie V. Koontz, New Orleans. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Illinois, Grafton; Andy Johnson and Keokuk, Rock Island; Fanny Keener, Naples.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cloudy and cool. River declining. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Bee and barges with cotton, Osceola, St. Louis; Anna, Arkansas river; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Commonwealth, New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 28.—River falling slowly, with ten feet ten inches in the channel. Arrived—John Howard, Fort Smith. Departed—Reporter, Fort Smith; John Howard, New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Arrived—Mary E. Forshee, St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, Louisville; Glencoe, St. Louis. No departures. Raining all day.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts 4,767 head; market fairly active considering the continued heavy rains and prices steady, with sales of Cherokee and Texas steers at $4 40@4 50; fair to good natives $5 sold 50; choice $5 60@5 75; shipments 2,740 head. Hogs—Receipts 1,261; market fairly active for good grades at $4 60@4 75 for fair and $4 80@5 00 for good to choice; shipments 6,372 head.

The Elm Street Sewer.

On Thursday next the Board of Viewers will take up the matter of assessing the benefits of the Elm street sewer, recently laid, and expect to be able to report at the next meeting of Councils. Meantime those who are interested should take notice and be prepared with evidence for the consideration of the Board. It is said that there is likely to be considerable contest as to assessments on the hill.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

How the Appropriation for the Improvement of the Canal is to be Expended—Over a Million More Needed to Complete the Work —Late Opening of Navigation—Serious Loss to Marquette in Consequence—A Word in Favor of Judge I. G. Gordon.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, May 21, 1873.

On the 29th ult. there was a contract let for working out on the canal improvement at this place an appropriation of $200,000. The lowest bidders were Messrs. Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati.

The work is to be done on the new lock or locks, and in order that your readers may form some idea of its magnitude I will give some particulars.

The lock will be eighty feet wide at the coping, and four hundred and fifty feet long, and will have a lift of eighteen feet, with a depth of fifteen feet of water on the mitre sill at ordinary low water. Each wall will be twenty-two feet high from the lower end to the foot of the stairway: thirty-nine and one-half feet high from the head of the stairway to the breast wall at the upper end of the foundation for the lock chamber; and twenty-six and one-half feet high from this point to the upper end of the wall. The walls to be five feet thick. A set of guard gates will be placed one hundred feet above the upper lock gates, and another sixty-one and one-half feet below the lower lock gates. The foundation is to be built with pine timber, twelve inches square, laid six inches apart, and the spaces between them to be filled up with concrete. The timbers are to be secured by bolts and fox wedges, and to extend at least five feet under the walls. The gates are to run on rollers or tracks, and the towers which are to be used in supporting the present gates to be dispensed with. The chamber to be filled and emptied by valves acting at the sides, instead of having valves, as in the case of the old locks.

This work will require excavation, as follows: Rock, 30,000 cubic yards; gravel, 90,000 cubic yards; and the foundation for the lock chamber, 60,000 cubic feet; cask, 13,000 cubic feet; pine plank and scantling, 340,000 feet board measure; besides 1,200,000 feet timber for piling. For concrete, 1,000 barrels of lime, which will require at least 30,000 feet of drilling. Stone—Rough, 600 cubic yards; cask, 1,000 pounds. Cement, 10,000 barrels, of 300 pounds each. There will be rock excavations amounting to 30,000 cubic yards, and earth excavation, 60,000 cubic yards of masonry.

The contract first taken by Messrs. Boyle & Roach, amounting to $200 000, is expected to go no further than the completion of the foundation ready for the stonework, and it will require at least $300,000 more to complete the lock and twice as much more to complete the entire contemplated improvement on the canal, which will, with the contracts of Barker & Williams, make the entire expenditure for the present improvements about $1,000,000. This is nearly one and a half millions of the original cost of the canal, and will be the greatest and one of the most important improvements on the globe. The old locks will be thoroughly repaired and used for locking vessels of light draught.

The work is paid for by the general government, and is conducted by Colonel Wm. Merrill, of the United States engineers, to whom I am indebted for the above items.

Navigation is not open yet on Lake Superior, as nothing has yet come out of either Duluth or Marquette. The loss to Marquette cannot be otherwise than must be immense, as almost a month has already been lost, and will make the season for shipment of ores very short. This is certainly a great drawback to that enterprising place, but may not happen again in twenty years.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that I hope to be hoped Hon. I. G. Gordon will be nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, as no more honest man lives, and of his abilities there can be no dispute.

A. P. H.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 28, 1873.

	Cents.
Albert Weese, Pomeroy, Ohio	3
Lyman Hall, Marietta, Ohio	3
James E. Jones, Hillsboro, Mich	3
E. S. Farson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
James M. Miller, Baltimore, Md	3
Mrs. Mary Barns Baltimore, Md	3
Miss Ann Dunlap, Uniontown, Pa	3
John S. Fitzroy, Lehighton, Pa	3
John Duggan, Connellsville, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Committed to Dixmont.

Yesterday, on petition of George Smith, Constable of McKeesport, setting forth that he had arrested J. J. Maloy, an insane man, and placed him in the county jail, and that he was without any means of support, and asking an order directing the removal of the insane person to Dixmont Hospital, and that the expenses of his maintenance be paid by the county of Allegheny.

Railroad Accident.

About seven o'clock last evening the tender of the Chicago express train jumped the track at a point about one mile below Kilbuck station. The shock of the sudden stoppage of the train caused consternation for a time among the passengers. The train, together with others which followed it to the city, were detained about one hour by the accident. No person was hurt.

The New Methodist Rooms.

The new book rooms of the Methodist Church, 96 Fifth avenue, including the office of the *Methodist Recorder* and the Sunday School, will be opened to visitors this evening and each evening of this week. All friends of the church are especially invited to turn in for awhile and look at the premises. There will be interesting exercises in the church adjoining during the evening.

The Hampton Battery Monument.

The old members of the Hampton Battery have engaged the services of Messrs. Hiland & King to furnish an elaborate decoration of flowers for the approaching Decoration Day, which occurs to-morrow. From the arrangements made, and what we know of Hiland, the result will be a very handsome decoration of this notable monument may be looked for. It will certainly be one of the objects of interest to-morrow.

Another Runaway.

About five o'clock last evening a runaway occurred on Federal street above the railroad crossing. Allegheny, resulting in serious injury to two horses. The animals attached to a one-horse omnibus becoming frightened dashed off at breakneck speed and collided with another horse attached to a similar vehicle. The latter animal was thrown down and injured so that it could have the benefit of them.

It was supposed that the deceased had made arrangements for such information by telegraph, but which was to be published in convenient places.

Mr. Lysle was instructed to obtain all possible information concerning the matter, and report at the next meeting of the Exchange.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to Col. Merrill:

WHEREAS, The dam left of Brunot's Island is nearly completed, and its fall benefits to navigation not yet tested, and whereas, the partial completion of said dam has, in the judgment of very many river men, already improved the navigation of the right of said island channel,

Resolved, By the Coal Exchange, That we insist on the speedy completion of said dam, that the greatest advantage may be fully verified.

Resolved, That Col. Wm. E. Merrill's willingness at all times to take counsel of river men, entitles him to the confidence and respect of all parties interested in the navigation of the rivers which he so efficiently supervises.

On motion adjourned.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

Memorial Day on North Side—Official Circular—Route of Procession, &c.

HDQRS. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, ALLEGHENY, May 29, 1873.

The formation and route of procession will be as follows, to wit:

First, Sheridan Post, with honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, will move at 7½ A. M., from their headquarters, corner of Beaver and Anna avenue, over the following route, to wit: Up Beaver avenue to Franklin, by way of Allegheny avenue to Western avenue; along Western avenue to Irwin avenue.

Second, The Allegheny Fire Department will form on Irwin avenue, right resting on Ridge avenue.

Third, The Veteran Battalion, under command of Major John Ogden, will form on Ridge avenue, right resting on Irwin avenue.

Fourth, The Allegheny City Police will form on Ridge avenue, right resting at railroad bridge.

Fifth, Sailors' Union, will form on Irwin avenue, north of Western avenue.

Sixth, The City Councils will form on Federal street at City Hall.

Seventh, The commanding officers will have their commands in readiness to move at 9 A. M. sharp.

Eighth, The school children, under command of Co. D. Smith, will form state avenue, right resting on Palo Alto street, at 8½ A. M., and from thence proceed to Uniondale cemetery.

Ninth, the procession will move in the following manner, viz:

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Allegheny City Police.
Mayor and City Councils.
The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies.
Carriages with Orators and Chaplain, and Reporters of the Press.
Allegheny Fire Department.
Carriages for Disabled Soldiers.
Sheridan Post with honorably discharged Soldiers and carriages with Citizens.

The procession will move over the following route: Up Marshon avenue to West Ohio street, up West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto street to state avenue, on the south side of Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Fremont street, up Fremont street to Uniondale cemetery.

By order of WILLIAM BLACKLEY,
B. C. CHRISTY, Adjutant General. Chief Marshal.

A BIGAMIST ARRESTED.

Evidence Against Him Discovered.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the Mayor's office from Mr. Thomas Hadden, a well known merchant of Uniontown, asking the arrest of Samuel A. Clark, who had "skipped bail," being under a charge of bigamy. The telegram was referred to officers Wilmot and Pender, and soon after they brought the party want to the lock up. Clark, who is a saddler by trade, did not deny that he was the party sought after, but said he came to the city on business, and was not endeavoring to get away. Mr. Hadden was telegraphed to of the arrest, and in reply he received information that the bail bondsman could come here to take the prisoner back. The facts attached to the case against Clark are as follows:

About one year ago he, from necessity, married a young lady named Moore, but it was never openly acknowledged at Uniontown, where the parties lived. Mr. Hadden is a brother-in-law of Samuel McMasters in this city. Recently Clark married, openly, a young lady named Crago, and the result was that the brother of the first wife prosecuted him for bigamy. He was arrested and Mr. Hadden went his bail in the sum of $1,000. Clark yesterday denied his former marriage, and afterwards said that no one "could send him to the pen." An examination of the city register of marriages was made at the Health office, and confirmed the fact that a Mrs. Moore by Alderman McMasters was found duly recorded. Clark was evidently hurried on this charge. The record was found, acknowledged that "his cake was dough." He was taken to Uniontown last evening.

Engines for the New Water Works.

As has already been fully made public the Board of Water Commissioners have under construction a pair of single cylinder pumping engines which are to keep up the supply in the higher basin, Herron's Hill. This pair of engines are expected to pump directly against a maximum pressure of forty-one million gallons in all. We learn that the mechanical engineering work has been engaged in preparing the specifications for another pair of engines to be placed in the same building with the others but to pump into the lower or Brilliant Hill basin. These engines are to be double cylinder or compound and to be of the same line is more worthy of confidence. They are both first class artists and will thoroughly relied upon in all work undertaken by them.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Mazeppa" and the very unnamed steed "Wonder," draw large audiences to the Opera House. Mr. Irvin with his drolleries, and Miss Baker with her singing, are both additional attractions which make the performance enjoyable. The only objectionable feature is the introduction of stirrups, or bridle, or saddle, or anything else is, we confess, the feature of the piece, and it is successfully accomplished. The same spectacle may be witnessed to-night.

Library Hall.

We repeat what has heretofore been said of Simmons & Slocum's minstrel troupe, that they are in every respect first-class, and as merits become better known audiences increase. Last evening the performance was well attended, and gave unbounded satisfaction. It is a good thing to laugh and be merry, especially when it can be done without loss of self-respect. Nothing occurs at Library Hall to mar the full enjoyment of the funniest corked-musicians in the country. Singing is better than is often afforded at so-called concerts, and the dancing and acting are simply irresistible. An entire change of programme is promised for to-night. Reserved seats may be had at Hale's music store.

The Allegheny Concert.

The concert in the new Second United Presbyterian church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, should not be forgotten. The music, both vocal and instrumental, will be of a high order, and called full to please those who hear it. The admission is fifty cents.

UNITED CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

Union Meeting at Christ's Church.

The last of the series of religious meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the lecture room of Christ's M. E. Church, Penn avenue. It was a "Union meeting of the churches," and the subject, "United Christian Effort." The attendance was good, the lecture room being well filled, and all protestant denominations being represented.

After devotional exercises Rev. Vernon, pastor of Christ's Church, opened the discussion in some very interesting and pleasing remarks. He urged united action on the part of Protestant denominations in the spread of God's word and the advancement of His cause, and said that while there may be different opinions between the churches on minor matters, they may strike hands in the cause and do much good.

Mr. W. K. Jennings, of the Christian Association, followed in explanation of the efforts of that society. They were not working for the association, but for the advancement of Christianity. If unity among the churches in the main work at hand was a great object, and the endeavor was to get all interested in a common object. In speaking of the unity among Roman Catholics, he said that the very cause of it was the cause of dissension among Protestants. If they want unions—there may be different organizations, but we want all to labor in one cause for Christ. It is possible the Christian association we meet and counsel together, and try to bring with us a class that belongs to no church. The Association is for improvement socially, intellectually and in religion. Men are brought in there who will not go to church, and after becoming interested they work with the others, and finally leave because they are attached to the church and become workers there. This is a part of the work of the association, and these missing members are not a good speed. We are not working to build up the association, but it is in Christ's cause we are working.

H. Ihlan Miller, Esq., of Cincinnati, next lead in singing the hymn commencing:

One more day's work for Jesus.

Remarks being called for a gentleman explained two ways to work for Jesus. One to work in the hope of future reward. The other worked because he felt it his duty to God. All may feel that their's is poor, poor work. Labor for Christ who died for all, and labor to bring your fellow man to him. One man may work for life everlasting while another works for Christ because He shed his blood for all. One works that he may have the fountain of life, the other because the fountain of life is in him.

After prayer the second stanza of the 23th Hymn was sung, when several addresses were delivered.

One gentleman said that after thirty-two years of service he was convinced that if the middle wall of partition has not been broken down entirely it is so low that it does not stand in the way. Jesus is bringing all together. There was a time when a Presbyterian minister could not appear in a Presbyterian pulpit or vice versa, but all these prejudices have passed away. We are beginning to work together in a common cause and for Christ. Young men should join the Church and give their aid in the cause of their blessed Redeemer. He besought all to procure a commission and go to work.

The hymn commencing

I love Thy kingdom Lord—

was then sung by the congregation, after which H. K. Porter spoke of the influences of individuals and the work they could do.

Mr. Miller then sang a hymn and followed it with some interesting remarks. He counselled continued effort and gave encouragement in the work in hand. The love of Christ should bring all together in his work. As the power of sin is destroyed, vice is broken up. United effort can do much in the cause. We ought to forget denominational differences and combine together in the drawing of souls to Christ. Resolve to zealous work and make the effort of true Christians.

The meeting adjourned with prayer.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The McKee's Rocks Bridge—The Smithfield Street Bridge—The Brunot Island Dam, Etc.

The letter of Col. Merrill, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, caused a meeting of the Coal Exchange, which took place at the office of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Water and Market streets.

J. F. Bravo, Esq., presided, with J. W. Orth as Secretary.

A bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river from Woods' Run to McKee's Rocks, was received from the Secretary of State, who asked the opinion of the Coal Exchange in regard to the matter. The President was authorized to communicate with the Secretary, though no definite action was taken.

An act conferring additional powers on the Coal Exchange, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was received and accepted. The bill authorizes the Exchange to take means to preserve property in the pools of the Monongahela river, and provides for the expense of the same.

Mr. J. C. Risher, from the committee appointed for that purpose, submitted a written opinion of John C. Barton, Esq., attorney, in regard to the lee-guard gates will be placed one hundred feet above the upper lock gates, and another sixty-one and one-half feet below the lower lock gates. The foundation is to be built with pine timber, twelve inches square, laid six inches apart, and the spaces between them to be filled up with concrete. The timbers are to be secured by bolts and fox wedges, and to extend at least five feet under the walls. The gates are to run on rollers or tracks, and the towers which are to be used in supporting the present gates to be dispensed with. The chamber to be filled and emptied by valves acting at the sides, instead of having valves, as in the case of the old locks.

This work will require excavation, as follows: Rock, 30,000 cubic yards; gravel, 90,000 cubic yards; and the foundation for the lock chamber, 60,000 cubic feet; cask, 13,000 cubic feet; pine plank and scantling, 340,000 feet board measure; besides 1,200,000 feet timber for piling. For concrete, 1,000 barrels of lime, which will require at least 30,000 feet of drilling. Stone—Rough, 600 cubic yards; cask, 1,000 pounds. Cement, 10,000 barrels, of 300 pounds each. There will be rock excavations amounting to 30,000 cubic yards, and earth excavation, 60,000 cubic yards of masonry.

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The work is paid for by the general government, and is conducted by Colonel Wm. Merrill, of the United States engineers, to whom I am indebted for the above items.

Navigation is not open yet on Lake Superior, as nothing has yet come out of either Duluth or Marquette. The loss to Marquette cannot be otherwise than must be immense, as almost a month has already been lost, and will make the season for shipment of ores very short. This is certainly a great drawback to that enterprising place, but may not happen again in twenty years.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that I hope to be hoped Hon. I. G. Gordon will be nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, as no more honest man lives, and of his abilities there can be no dispute.

A. P. H.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 28, 1873.

	Cents.
Albert Weese, Pomeroy, Ohio	3
Lyman Hall, Marietta, Ohio	3
James E. Jones, Hillsboro, Mich	3
E. S. Farson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3
James M. Miller, Baltimore, Md	3
Mrs. Mary Barns Baltimore, Md	3
Miss Ann Dunlap, Uniontown, Pa	3
John S. Fitzroy, Lehighton, Pa	3
John Duggan, Connellsville, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Committed to Dixmont.

Yesterday, on petition of George Smith, Constable of McKeesport, setting forth that he had arrested J. J. Maloy, an insane man, and placed him in the county jail, and that he was without any means of support, and asking an order directing the removal of the insane person to Dixmont Hospital, and that the expenses of his maintenance be paid by the county of Allegheny.

Railroad Accident.

About seven o'clock last evening the tender of the Chicago express train jumped the track at a point about one mile below Kilbuck station. The shock of the sudden stoppage of the train caused consternation for a time among the passengers. The train, together with others which followed it to the city, were detained about one hour by the accident. No person was hurt.

The New Methodist Rooms.

The new book rooms of the Methodist Church, 96 Fifth avenue, including the office of the *Methodist Recorder* and the Sunday School, will be opened to visitors this evening and each evening of this week. All friends of the church are especially invited to turn in for awhile and look at the premises. There will be interesting exercises in the church adjoining during the evening.

The Hampton Battery Monument.

The old members of the Hampton Battery have engaged the services of Messrs. Hiland & King to furnish an elaborate decoration of flowers for the approaching Decoration Day, which occurs to-morrow. From the arrangements made, and what we know of Hiland, the result will be a very handsome decoration of this notable monument may be looked for. It will certainly be one of the objects of interest to-morrow.

Another Runaway.

About five o'clock last evening a runaway occurred on Federal street above the railroad crossing, Allegheny, resulting in serious injury to two horses. The animals attached to a one-horse omnibus becoming frightened dashed off at breakneck speed and collided with another horse attached to a similar vehicle. The latter animal was thrown down and injured so that it could have the benefit of them.

It was supposed that the deceased had made arrangements for such information by telegraph, but which was to be published in convenient places.

Mr. Lysle was instructed to obtain all possible information concerning the matter, and report at the next meeting of the Exchange.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to Col. Merrill:

WHEREAS, The dam left of Brunot's Island is nearly completed, and its fall benefits to navigation not yet tested, and whereas, the partial completion of said dam has, in the judgment of very many river men, already improved the navigation of the right of said island channel,

Resolved, By the Coal Exchange, That we insist on the speedy completion of said dam, that the greatest advantage may be fully verified.

Resolved, That Col. Wm. E. Merrill's willingness at all times to take counsel of river men, entitles him to the confidence and respect of all parties interested in the navigation of the rivers which he so efficiently supervises.

On motion adjourned.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

Memorial Day on North Side—Official Circular—Route of Procession, &c.

HDQRS. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, ALLEGHENY, May 29, 1873.

The formation and route of procession will be as follows, to wit:

First, Sheridan Post, with honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, will move at 7½ A. M., from their headquarters, corner of Beaver and Anna avenue, over the following route, to wit: Up Beaver avenue to Franklin, by way of Allegheny avenue to Western avenue; along Western avenue to Irwin avenue.

Second, The Allegheny Fire Department will form on Irwin avenue, right resting on Ridge avenue.

Third, The Veteran Battalion, under command of Major John Ogden, will form on Ridge avenue, right resting on Irwin avenue.

Fourth, The Allegheny City Police will form on Ridge avenue, right resting at railroad bridge.

Fifth, Sailors' Union, will form on Irwin avenue, north of Western avenue.

Sixth, The City Councils will form on Federal street at City Hall.

Seventh, The commanding officers will have their commands in readiness to move at 9 A. M. sharp.

Eighth, The school children, under command of Co. D. Smith, will form state avenue, right resting on Palo Alto street, at 8½ A. M., and from thence proceed to Uniondale cemetery.

Ninth, the procession will move in the following manner, viz:

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Allegheny City Police.
Mayor and City Councils.
The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies.
Carriages with Orators and Chaplain, and Reporters of the Press.
Allegheny Fire Department.
Carriages for Disabled Soldiers.
Sheridan Post with honorably discharged Soldiers and carriages with Citizens.

The procession will move over the following route: Up Marshon avenue to West Ohio street, up West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto street to state avenue, on the south side of Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Fremont street, up Fremont street to Uniondale cemetery.

By order of WILLIAM BLACKLEY,
B. C. CHRISTY, Adjutant General. Chief Marshal.

A BIGAMIST ARRESTED.

Evidence Against Him Discovered.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the Mayor's office from Mr. Thomas Hadden, a well known merchant of Uniontown, asking the arrest of Samuel A. Clark, who had "skipped bail," being under a charge of bigamy. The telegram was referred to officers Wilmot and Pender, and soon after they brought the party want to the lock up. Clark, who is a saddler by trade, did not deny that he was the party sought after, but said he came to the city on business, and was not endeavoring to get away. Mr. Hadden was telegraphed to of the arrest, and in reply he received information that the bail bondsman could come here to take the prisoner back. The facts attached to the case against Clark are as follows:

About one year ago he, from necessity, married a young lady named Moore, but it was never openly acknowledged at Uniontown, where the parties lived. Mr. Hadden is a brother-in-law of Samuel McMasters in this city. Recently Clark married, openly, a young lady named Crago, and the result was that the brother of the first wife prosecuted him for bigamy. He was arrested and Mr. Hadden went his bail in the sum of $1,000. Clark yesterday denied his former marriage, and afterwards said that no one "could send him to the pen." An examination of the city register of marriages was made at the Health office, and confirmed the fact that a Mrs. Moore by Alderman McMasters was found duly recorded. Clark was evidently hurried on this charge. The record was found, acknowledged that "his cake was dough." He was taken to Uniontown last evening.

Engines for the New Water Works.

As has already been fully made public the Board of Water Commissioners have under construction a pair of single cylinder pumping engines which are to keep up the supply in the higher basin, Herron's Hill. This pair of engines are expected to pump directly against a maximum pressure of forty-one million gallons in all. We learn that the mechanical engineering work has been engaged in preparing the specifications for another pair of engines to be placed in the same building with the others but to pump into the lower or Brilliant Hill basin. These engines are to be double cylinder or compound and to be of the same line is more worthy of confidence. They are both first class artists and will thoroughly relied upon in all work undertaken by them.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Mazeppa" and the very unnamed steed "Wonder," draw large audiences to the Opera House. Mr. Irvin with his drolleries, and Miss Baker with her singing, are both additional attractions which make the performance enjoyable. The only objectionable feature is the introduction of stirrups, or bridle, or saddle, or anything else is, we confess, the feature of the piece, and it is successfully accomplished. The same spectacle may be witnessed to-night.

Library Hall.

We repeat what has heretofore been said of Simmons & Slocum's minstrel troupe, that they are in every respect first-class, and as merits become better known audiences increase. Last evening the performance was well attended, and gave unbounded satisfaction. It is a good thing to laugh and be merry, especially when it can be done without loss of self-respect. Nothing occurs at Library Hall to mar the full enjoyment of the funniest corked-musicians in the country. Singing is better than is often afforded at so-called concerts, and the dancing and acting are simply irresistible. An entire change of programme is promised for to-night. Reserved seats may be had at Hale's music store.

The Allegheny Concert.

The concert in the new Second United Presbyterian church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, should not be forgotten. The music, both vocal and instrumental, will be of a high order, and called full to please those who hear it. The admission is fifty cents.

UNITED CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

Union Meeting at Christ's Church.

The last of the series of religious meetings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the lecture room of Christ's M. E. Church, Penn avenue. It was a "Union meeting of the churches," and the subject, "United Christian Effort." The attendance was good, the lecture room being well filled, and all protestant denominations being represented.

After devotional